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A. EVAN BERNAYS, M.A.

CICERO PRO ARCHIA

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MARGARET BROCK

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CICERO PRO ARCHIA

ARNOLD'S LATIN TEXTS.

GENERAL EDITOR, A. E. BERNAYS, M.A.

Assistant Master at the City of London School.

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GENERAL EDITOR: A. EVAN BERNAYS, M.A.

CICERO PRO ARCHIA

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION AND VOCABULARY,

BY

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INTRODUCTION

Cicero's speech in vindication of the Greek poet Archias—whose status as a Roman burgess (*civis*), and consequent right to be domiciled in Rome after the year 65 B.C., were impugned by an agent of the Pompeian faction named Gratius—brings before us two topics of considerable interest to-day: the status of the resident alien, and the value to be set upon a disinterested cultivation of Letters. Rome's difficulty in regard to the former question was not, as in our case, economic, but political: the steady growth of an immigrant population formed, at the time when this oration was delivered, a menace to all stability of government. To the other topic a perennial interest attaches. Himself a man of affairs, and pleading before a jury of native instincts the most practical, Cicero throws down the glove to the utilitarian. No excuse, in the opinion of this acute and versatile spirit, is valid for the contempt of Learning. Behind a man's professional equipment § 12.
there must be the wider reading of the liberal student: to make recreation an end in itself, is to reduce games to § 13.
the level of gambling.

Aliens at Rome.

As her external relations expanded, the city of Rome became increasingly the resort of non-burgesses—foreigners, or Italians. Her policy in regard to the peninsula had been to impose treaties on the Italian states which, cutting each off from reciprocal traffic with the rest, bound them severally to Rome on conditions admitting to more or less of the full franchise. It followed that,

while Italians from the favoured boroughs found many inducements to settle in Rome, those of more harshly-used communities made it their business to flock thither in great numbers, whenever political agitation in the city gave malcontents a hope of making their respective grievances felt. We find, for instance, that during the
Lex Pennina, 126 B.C. Gracchan Revolution a law was passed by M. Junius Pennus, which, forbidding aliens to settle in Rome, was really directed against the Italians.

The peninsular agitator, however, was not alone in exciting the jealousy of the government. To Romans of the old republican stamp, of whom Cato the Censor
234–149 B.C. stands out as the type, the intrusion of Greeks was in a special degree obnoxious. The enlightened Conqueror
167 B.C. of Macedonia, on the other hand, Lucius Aemilius Paullus, had his sons trained in the Hellenic wisdom and literature—a course enthusiastically pursued by that
185–129 B.C. one of them who became through adoption P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, and gathered round
The Scipionic Circle. him such famous literary men as the historian Polybius, the dramatist Terence, the satirist Lucilius, the philosophers Laelius and Panaetius. Against these devoted exponents of the Greek civilization, mere conservatism could do nothing; while the entirely justifiable mistrust, which Cato and his followers entertained for Hellenism in its baser aspects, did but temporarily stem a tide fated at last to submerge the primitive Roman faith and morals. In 161 B.C. the great Censor induced the Senate to banish
62 B.C. Greek philosophers and rhetoricians: a century later Cicero's defence of Archias shows us an admirer of Cato vindicating Letters: before men all of whom, like himself, could speak Greek, and not one of whom would openly have owned to an indifference towards Plato and the poets.

Aversion from the inroads of speculative thought had its share in the recurrent dismissal of immigrants; but a more cogent reason for expulsion lay in the difficulty of maintaining law and order at Rome in face of a growing admixture of foreign ruffianism. Desperadoes

from all parts of the Empire flocked to Rome, seeing their chance in such horrors as attended the Sullan 82 B.C. proscription, and acting readily as the tools of sedition. It was mainly to rid Rome of these pests that, three years before the prosecution of Archias, the Lex Papia 65 B.C. was passed, expelling non-burgesses.

Before we leave the subject of these anti-alien acts, it is necessary to observe that, where an executive lies in magistracies of annual tenure, such measures tend to be largely inoperative. Undesirable residents might be expelled from Rome by statute: their actual ejection was frequently the result of private enterprise in the law courts.

The Italian Franchise.

Reference has already been made to the status of Italians before 89 B.C. The discontent fostered by their disabilities, which reformers like Gracchus and Drusus 126 B.C. had vainly tried to remove, led to an open revolt of 91 B.C. the central peoples of Italy. In the year 90, alarmed by The Social the success and spread of the rebellion, the Senate War, endeavoured to check disaffection by passing the Lex 91–89 B.C. Julia, which granted the full franchise to such com- Lex Julia, 90 B.C. munities as had taken no part in the war, provided that they formally accepted the offer. For the few which already possessed a specially favourable treaty with Rome, the change had few attractions. It is known that Heraclea and Neapolis hesitated.

The conclusion of the Social War was marked by a statute, called Lex Silvani et Carbonis in this speech, Lex which extended to individuals the privileges conferred Plautia Papiria, by the Lex Julia on corporate bodies. Applicants were 89 B.C. required to show :—

(1) That they were on the citizen-register of some Italian township possessing a formal treaty with Rome (*civitas foederata*).

(2) That they were domiciled in Italy at the time that the law was passed.

3. That within sixty days from its passing they had inscribed their names on the books of one of the praetors for the year.

The Career of Archias.

The defendant Archias was born at Antioch, about the year 119 B.C., of Greek parents of high rank. Antioch, as a centre of learning, was at that time second only to Alexandria. The statement, therefore, that Archias,
§ 4. while still a youth, outstripped all his contemporaries in that city is sufficient proof that his abilities were of no mean order. To the deliberate compositions of his
§ 18. maturer years Cicero accords the highest praise; nor, even were the critic here effacing himself in the advocate,
§ 28. can we suppose that he would gratuitously urge a mere versifier to deal with a theme so dear to his heart as his own consulship. Archias' most important poems cele-
Aquae Sextiae, 102 B.C. Vercellae, 101 B.C. brated the victories of Marius and Catulus over the Teutons and Cimbrians, and the exploits of Lucullus in Asia against Mithridates, 74–66 B.C. These have perished; and some epigrams, which are ascribed to an Archias in the Anthology, may or may not have been his. Whether he ever completed his panegyric on the consulship of Cicero we do not know; but there is an
Ad Att. I, 20, 6. amusing reference, in one of Cicero's letters, to the professional envy which paralysed Archias on receiving the orator's own poetic rendering of the theme. The poet possessed, however, another talent, which proved of great service during his travels in Italy; the fame of his
§§ 4, 18. powers of improvisation preceded him, and everywhere he won laurels by their display.

Leaving Antioch about the year 103, the brilliant young Greek traversed Asia Minor and Greece. His successes were noteworthy. The cities of Southern Italy, renowned for their literary and artistic eminence, presented him with their franchise. Archias became
103–2 B.C. a burgess of Tarentum, Rhegium, Naples, and Locri Epizephyrii.

He reached Rome during the consulship of Marius and 102 B.C.
Catulus. The latter—himself of literary tastes, and the author of a Greek epigram on the actor Roscius which has survived—gave him a welcome. He became the friend of Q. Metellus Numidicus and his son; and, in later years, embarked upon a poem celebrating the 60 B.C.
former's successes against Jugurtha. He was also received 109 B.C.
by L. Crassus and Q. Hortensius, jurists who successively held that premiership in Roman oratory which they were destined to yield to Cicero. But the family that most signally befriended Archias, extending to him a hospitality which probably ended only with his life, was that of the Luculli. Three members of this famous house are connected with the career of our poet. The head of the family, L. Licinius Lucullus, father of Lucius and Marcus, was absent in Sicily when Archias first came to Rome. 102 B.C.
He was impeached for malpractices on his return, and had to retire into exile. It seems probable that he settled in Heraclea; here, at any rate, at some date between 101 and 89 B.C., a visit was paid by his son M. Lucullus, who, accompanied by Archias, had been in Sicily collecting evidence wherewith to institute proceedings against his father's accuser.

On his visit to Heraclea much of the present suit against Archias turns. It is plain that the Luculli possessed influence there. Not only was the poet made a burgess of the city through the direct interest of Marcus Lucullus; but, apparently out of compliment to § 10.
the family, he thenceforth described himself as a citizen of Heraclea. Upon the passing of the Lex Plautia 89 B.C.
Papiria, Archias formally claimed to be (1) on the Heraclean register, (2) domiciled in Rome; and, these facts being allowed, (3) enrolled himself on the books of his friend the praetor, Q. Metellus Pius, son of Numidicus, and noted for his punctilious accuracy. From that date § 9.
until 62 B.C. no question was raised as to the validity of the Roman citizenship of Archias. He assumed the Lucullan gentile name of Licinius. He made his will, took possession of legacies from Roman burgesses, and

was mentioned on the Distinguished Service List sent
§ 11. in to the treasury by L. Lucullus. It was, however, the case—and the Prosecution seized on the fact—that Archias' name did not appear on the census-roll of any year. This could not, as Dr. Reid points out, have invalidated his status; for it must frequently have happened that a full citizen was absent from Rome at the time of the census. But, in any case, the omission is explained by Cicero. Immediately after the passing
89 B.C. of the Lex Julia the census that should have been taken by Crassus and Caesar was allowed to drop. And on the two subsequent occasions when the appointed officers
86 and 70 B.C. carried out their task Archias was abroad with L. Lucullus.

The question then arises: Why was this attempt made to prove Archias an alien, after twenty-seven years' unchallenged enjoyment of the Roman franchise?
66-62 B.C. The answer is to be found in the political situation of those eventful years. The old rivalry between Pompeius and Lucullus came to a head when the former was appointed to take over the command against Mithri-
66 B.C. dates. Not only was Pompeius empowered by the Lex Manilia to debar Lucullus from completing his work, but his adherents busied themselves, during his absence at the seat of war, in intrigues to rob the deposed general of a richly-deserved triumph. It was not celebrated by Lucullus until the beginning of the year 63. His vindictive opponents then instituted this vexatious suit against Archias; with the sole object, apparently, of humiliating Lucullus by the expulsion from Rome of an old friend and professed eulogist. That they were foiled in this attempt seems certain. Lucullus abandoned political life; and it is probable that Archias shared,
About 59 B.C. until his patron's death, the cultured and luxurious retirement for which the name of Lucullus was long remembered. The poet is last heard of as alive in the year 44 B.C.

The Trial.

The case was tried before one of the Standing Commissions established by Sulla. These *Quaestiones Perpetuae* sat under the presidency of a praetor; while the jury were selected from a list of senators, knights, and *tribuni aerarii.* A scholiast states that Cicero's brother, Quintus, presided on this occasion; the date is therefore fixed as 62 B.C., being the year in which Quintus Cicero was praetor. The prosecutor was a personage named Gratius.

The plaintiff's case rested mainly on the fact that the archives of Heraclea, having perished during the Social War, were not available as proof that Archias had been a burgess of that city. That the defendant could have established his claim to the Roman franchise on other grounds is obvious. He was a citizen of Neapolis, Rhegium, Tarentum, and Locri. It can only be conjectured that the animosity towards Lucullus displayed by the Pompeians inspired his adherents with an equally vehement resolve to defeat the other side on their own ground. We must suppose that Archias felt, not only his personal pride, but his loyalty to his patron, to be involved in the recognition of that Heraclean citizenship which the interest of Lucullus had procured for him. The attendance in court of that general, accompanied by a deputation of distinguished persons from Heraclea, effectively disposed of the case for the prosecution.

October, 1905.

M. TULLI CICERONIS
PRO ARCHIA POETA
ORATIO

M. TULLI CICERONIS
PRO A. LICINIO ARCHIA POETA
ORATIO

AD IUDICES

A. Introduction

I. 1. '*If I possess any native ability, Gentlemen (and how paltry my share is, I realize); or any acquired skill in oratory, wherein I admit myself to have had no small experience; or if I have any theoretical grasp of this Art, derived from my enthusiasm for the highest branches of learning, and my training in them—from which I own that no period of my life has been disconnected—it is surely my client Aulus Licinius who ought, by an almost indefeasible right, to claim from me the chief interest in all these advantages. For, starting from the very farthest point at which my mind can review the course of past time and recall the earliest memories of boyhood, I see my friend here to have been foremost in inducing me to resolve upon, and take in hand, the systematic study of these pursuits.' The Expert, whose teaching has made it possible for me to help others, should surely be able to count on my aid for himself.* 2. *His gifts do not lie in the direction of oratory: but I, too, have never confined myself to that exclusively. Not one of the liberal studies stands alone.*

Sī quid est in mē ingeniī, iūdicēs, quod sentiō I.
quam sit exiguum, aut sī qua exercitātiō dīcendī, in 1
quā mē nōn infitior mediocriter esse versātum, aut sī

hūiusce rĕī ratiō aliqua ab optimārum artium studiīs āc disciplīnā profecta, ā quā ego nullum confiteor aetātis meae tempus abhorruisse, eārum rērum omnium vel in prīmīs hīc A. Licinius fructum ā mē repetere prope suō iūre dēbet. Nam, quoad longissimē potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteritī temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordārī ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc videō mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam ratiōnem hōrum studiōrum exstitisse. Quod sī haec vox hūius hortātū praeceptīsque conformāta nōn nullīs aliquandō salūtī fuit, ā quō id accēpimus, quō cēterīs opitulārī et aliōs servāre possumus, huic profectō ipsī, quantum est situm in nōbīs, et opem et salūtem ferre
2 dēbēmus. Āc nē quis ā nōbīs hōc ita dīcī forte mīrētur, quod alia quaedam in hōc facultās sit ingeniī neque haec dīcendī ratiō aut disciplīna, nē nōs quidem huic ūnī studiō penitus umquam dēditī fuimus. Etenim omnēs artēs, quae ad hūmānitātem pertinent, habent quoddam commūne vinculum et quasi cognātiōne quādam inter sē continentur.

II. 3. '*But, lest it should cause surprise to any of you that, before a statutory commission and in a criminal suit—where the trial is proceeding before a Roman praetor of high character and an impartial jury, in presence of this great assemblage and concourse—I should resort to a form of pleading which is foreign not only to the traditions of judicial advocacy, but to the very language of the Bar, I entreat you to grant me in this case a certain indulgence, which shall be appropriate to the Defendant, and not, I trust, displeasing to yourselves: namely, that, since I am defending a distinguished poet and highly*

educated man, before an audience marked by such literary attainments, to persons of your high culture, and under the presidency of this particular magistrate, you will suffer me to speak with some freedom about the cultivation of the arts and of Letters; and—since we are dealing with a type of character which, from its leisurely and studious pursuits, is not represented in courts and criminal suits—to use what I may almost describe as a novel and untried mode of advocacy.' 4. *I hope to make you regard my Client's citizenship as a thing to be not merely allowed, but courted.*

Sed nē cuī vestrūm mīrum esse videātur mē in II.
quaestiōne lēgitimā et in iūdiciō publicō, cum rēs 3
agātur apud praetōrem populī Rōmānī, lectissimum virum, et apud sevērissimōs iūdicēs, tantō conventū hominum āc frequentiā, **hōc ūtī genere dīcendī,** quod nōn modo ā consuetūdine iūdiciōrum, vērum etiam ā forensī sermōne abhorreat, **quaesō ā vōbīs, ut in hāc causā mihĭ dētis hanc veniam** accommodātam huic reō, vōbīs, quem ad modum spērō, nōn molestam, **ut mē prō summō poētā atque ērudītissimō homine dīcentem,** hōc concursū hominum litterātissimōrum, hāc vestrā hūmānitāte, hōc dēnique praetōre exercente iūdicium, **patiāminī dē studiīs hūmānitātis ac litterārum paulō loquī līberius et in ēius modī persōnā,** quae propter ōtium āc studium minimē in iūdiciīs perīculīsque tractāta est, **ūtī prope novō quōdam et inūsitātō genere dīcendī.** Quod 4
sī mihĭ ā vōbīs tribuī concēdīque sentiam, perficiam profectō, ut hunc A. Licinium nōn modo nōn sēgregandum, cum sit cīvis, ā numerō cīvium, vērum etiam, sī nōn esset, putētis adsciscendum fuisse.

B. Sketch of Archias' Career

III. *Born in the learned city of Antioch, he early gave proof of literary powers, and outstripped all his contemporaries. 'Subsequently, throughout all the other districts of Asia Minor and the whole of Greece, his arrival was everywhere witnessed by such crowds, that curiosity to see the individual outstripped the report of his genius; which curiosity was in turn eclipsed by his actual presence and the enthusiasm it gave rise to.' 5. At that time, owing to the general tranquillity, Learning flourished in the cities of Italy and at Rome. My Client was presented with the freedom of Tarentum, Locri, Rhegium, and Naples.*

III. **Nam, ut prīmum ex puerīs excessit Archiās** atque ab iīs artibus, quibus aetās puerīlis ad hūmānitātem informārī solet, sē ad scrībendī studium contulit, prīmum Antiochīae (nam ibī nātus est locō nōbilī), celebrī quondam urbe et cōpiōsā atque ērudītissimīs hominibus līberālissimīsque studiīs affluentī, **celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeniī glōriā coepit.** Post in cēterīs Asiae partibus cunctāque Graeciā sīc ēius adventūs celebrābantur, ut fāmam ingeniī exspectātiō hominis, exspectātiōnem ipsīus
5 adventus admīrātiōque superāret. Erat Ītalia tum plēna Graecārum artium āc disciplīnārum, studiaque haec et in Latiō vehementius tum colēbantur quam nunc īsdem in oppidīs et hīc Rōmae propter tranquillitātem rēi publicae nōn neglegēbantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentīnī *et Locrensēs* et Rēgīnī et Neāpolītānī cīvitāte cēterīsque praemiīs dōnārunt, et omnēs, quī aliquid dē ingeniīs poterant iūdicāre, cognitiōne atque hospitiō dignum existimārunt.

It was during the consulship of Marius and Catulus that Archias, still almost a boy, reached Rome. 6. *He was welcomed by most of the leading families; but contracted a specially close friendship with the Luculli: of which the continuance, now that the youth has become the elderly man, speaks for his character. Perhaps the greatest compliment paid him was the cultivation of his acquaintance not only by people genuinely enamoured of Learning, but by those—for such there were—who merely assumed the pose.*

Hāc tantā celebritāte fāmae cum esset iam absentibus nōtus, Rōmam vēnit Mariō consule et Catulō. Nactus est prīmum consulēs eōs, quōrum alter rēs ad scrībendum maximās, alter cum rēs gestās, tum etiam studium atque aurēs adhibēre posset. Statim Lūcullī, cum praetextātus etiam tum Archiās esset, eum domum suam recēpērunt. Et erat hōc nōn sōlum ingeniī ac litterārum, vērum etiam nātūrae atque virtūtis, ut domus, quae hūius adulescentiae prīma fāvit, eadem esset familiārissima senectūtī. Erat temporibus illīs 6
iūcundus Q. Metellō illī Numidicō et ēius Piō fīliō, audiēbātur ā M. Aemiliō, vīvēbat cum Q. Catulō et patre et fīliō, ā L. Crassō colēbātur: Lūcullōs vērō et Drūsum et Octāviōs et Catōnem et tōtam Hortensiōrum domum dēvinctam consuetūdine cum tenēret, afficiēbātur summō honōre, quod eum nōn sōlum colēbant, quī aliquid percipere atque audīre studēbant, vērum etiam sī quī forte simulābant.

IV. 6 (cont.). *After the lapse of some years he travelled to Sicily with his patron, thence visited Heraclea; and there, through the interest of the Luculli, obtained the freedom of that city.* 7. *Being thus on the burgess-roll of a federate state, and for*

many years resident in Rome, he complied with the third requirement of the Franchise Statute, and registered his name with Metellus. 8. So much for the legal aspect of the case. Which of these facts can you controvert, Gratius?

IV. Interim satis longō intervallō, cum esset cum M. Lūcullō in Siciliam profectus et cum ex eā provinciā cum eōdem Lūcullō dēcēderet, vēnit Hēraclēam. Quae cum esset cīvitās aequissimō iūre ac foedere, adscrībī sē in eam cīvitātem voluit idque, cum ipse per sē dignus putārētur, tum auctōritāte et grātiā Lūcullī
7 ab Hēracliensibus impetrāvit. Data est cīvitās Silvānī lēge et Carbōnis: SĪ QUĪ FOEDERĀTĪS CĪVITĀTIBUS ADSCRĪPTĪ FUISSENT, SĪ TUM, CUM LEX FERĒBATUR, IN ĪTALIĀ DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT ET SI SEXĀGINTĀ DIEBUS APUD PRAETŌREM ESSENT PROFESSĪ. Cum hic domicilium Romae multōs iam annōs habēret, professus est apud praetōrem Q. Metellum, familiārissimum
8 suum. Sī nihil aliud nisi dē cīvitāte ac lēge dīcimus, nihil dīcō amplius; causa dicta est. Quid enim hōrum infirmārī, Grātī, potest?

C. The Legal Argument

(a) *You deny the registration at Heraclea?—Here is Lucullus himself: eye-witness and chief agent in the transaction. Here is a deputation from Heraclea, armed with the official certificate. Are we to produce the city archives, which, as every one knows, were burnt? 'It is sheer nonsense to attempt no answer to our case, while demanding proofs that we cannot supply: to say nothing about the human memory, while clamouring for that of the alphabet; it is absurd, when you have the scrupulous honour of a man of high standing, the oath and*

pledge of an uncorrupt borough, to spurn evidence which cannot be tampered with: and to insist upon our producing documentary proof, which, in the same breath, you describe as habitually falsified.'

Hēraclēaene esse tū eum adscriptum negābis? Adest vir summā auctōritāte et religiōne et fidē, M. Lūcullus; quī sē nōn opīnārī, sed scīre, nōn audīvisse, sed vīdisse, nōn interfuisse, sed ēgisse dīcit. Adsunt Hēraclīensēs lēgātī, nōbilissimī hominēs, hūius iūdiciī causā cum mandātīs et cum publicō testimōniō vēnērunt; quī hunc adscriptum Hēraclīensem dīcunt. Hīc tū tabulās dēsīderās Hēraclīensium publicās, quās Ītalicō bellō incensō tabulāriō interisse scīmus omnēs? **Est rīdiculum ad ea, quae habēmus, nihil dīcere, requīrere, quae habēre nōn possumus, et dē hominum memoriā tacēre, litterārum memoriam flāgitāre et,** cum habeās amplissimī virī religiōnem, integerrimī mūnicipiī iūs iūrandum fidemque, **ea,** quae dēprāvārī nullō modō possunt, **repudiāre, tabulās,** quās īdem dīcis solēre **corrumpī, dēsīderāre.**

9. (b) *Did he not have his dwelling in Rome?—His affairs were transacted there long before he obtained the franchise.*

(c) *Did he not have his name enrolled?—Certainly: and in the one register that can be relied on.* V. *'For, whereas Appius' books were said to be somewhat carelessly kept, and Gabinius had destroyed all the credit that should attach to a public register by his unprincipled conduct so long as he was untouched, and by the civic extinction resulting from his conviction, Metellus—the most upright and law-abiding of them all—showed such scrupulous exactitude as to go to the praetor Lentulus and express his concern at the erasure of a single*

name.' This is the register wherein, free from erasure, stands my Client's name.

9 An domicilium Rōmae nōn habuit is, quī tot annīs *ante* cīvitātem datam sēdem omnium rērum āc fortūnārum suārum Rōmae collocāvit? An nōn est professus? Immō vērō iīs tabulīs professus, quae sōlae ex illā professiōne collēgiōque praetōrum optinent
V. publicārum tabulārum auctōritātem. **Nam, cum** Appī tabulae neglegentius adservātae dīcerentur, Gabīnī, quamdiū incolumis fuit, levitās, post damnātiōnem calamitās omnem tabulārum fidem resignasset, **Metellus,** homō sanctissimus modestissimusque omnium, **tantā** dīligentiā **fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetōrem et ad iūdicēs vēnerit et ūnius nōminis litūrā sē commōtum esse dixerit.** Hīs igitur *in* tabulīs nullam
10 litūram in nōmine A. Licinī vidētis.

10. *Besides, he is a citizen of other boroughs. Is it to be imagined that the Greek cities, which so freely gave their franchise to quite ordinary people, would have refused to a man of my Client's intellect what they were ready to bestow on an actor? There are persons who have got their names inserted after the legal limit: is Archias to be turned out while they are allowed?*

Quae cum ita sint, quid est, quod dē ēius cīvitāte dubitētis, praesertim cum aliīs quoque in cīvitātibus fuerit adscriptus? **Etenim,** cum mediocribus multīs et aut nullā aut humilī aliquā arte praeditīs cīvitātem in Graeciā hominēs inpertiēbant, **Rēgīnōs crēdō aut Locrensēs aut Neāpolītānōs aut Tarentīnōs, quod scaenicīs artificibus largīrī solēbant, id huic summā**

ingeniī praeditō glōriā nōluisse! Quid? cum cēterī nōn modo post cīvitātem datam, sed etiam post lēgem Pāpiam aliquō modō in eōrum mūnicipiōrum tabulās inrepserint, hīc, quī nē ūtitur quidem illīs, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper sē Hēraclīensem esse voluit, rēiciētur?

11. (d) *Do you call on us to produce the Census-lists?—Quite so! You had, of course, never heard of the fact that Archias was abroad on two of the three occasions when censors were appointed; while, on the earliest occasion, the census was not carried out.*

(e) *'But, since the census in no way establishes a claim to the franchise, but serves merely as evidence that the person registered had been conducting himself as a citizen at that precise moment, I must inform you that, throughout the period you refer to, the man who—according to your assertion—actually adjudged himself to have no title to the Roman citizenship, not only made his will on several occasions after our forms of law, and took possession of legacies from Roman burgesses; but was placed on the list which Lucullus, in his capacity as proconsul, sent up to the Treasury for good service rewards.'*

Censūs nostrōs requīris. Scīlicet; est enim ob- 11
scūrum proximīs censōribus hunc cum clārissimō imperātōre, L. Lūcullō, apud exercitum fuisse, superiōribus cum eōdem quaestōre fuisse in Asiā, prīmīs, Iūliō et Crassō, nullam populī partem esse censam. Sed, quoniam census nōn iūs cīvitātis confirmat āc tantum modo indicat eum, quī sit census, ita sē iam tum gessisse, prō cīve, iīs temporibus, quem tū crīmināris nē ipsīus quidem iūdiciō in cīvium Rōmānōrum iūre esse versātum, et testāmentum

saepe fēcit nostrīs lēgibus et adiit hērēditātēs cīvium Rōmānōrum et in beneficiīs ad aerārium dēlātus
VI. est ā L. Lūcullō prō consule. Quaere argūmenta, sī quae potes; numquam enim hīc neque suō neque amīcōrum iūdiciō revincētur.

D. The Case for Literature

VI. 12. *Your next point is to inquire why I am so much interested in this gentleman. It is because to him I look for mental refreshment after the day's toil: for that reading which braces the mind to its work, and relieves it when the strain is over. I am a devotee of Literature! Censure may be deserved by people whose love of Letters is productive of no good to any one else: why should I be blamed, since it has never tempted me to neglect my duty?* 13. *I merely give to study the time that others spend on business, amusement, idleness, gluttony, gambling, and games. And you must remember that the friends, whom my poor abilities have helped, are debtors to the Learning which my art has fed on.*

12 Quaerēs ā nōbīs, Grātī, cūr tantō opere hōc homine dēlectēmur. Quia suppeditat nōbīs, ubī et animus ex hōc forensī strepitū reficiātur et aurēs conviciō dēfessae conquiescant. An tū existimās aut suppetere nōbīs posse, quod cōtīdiē dīcāmus in tantā varietāte rērum, nisi animōs nostrōs doctrīnā excolāmus, aut ferre animōs tantam posse contentiōnem, nisi eōs doctrīnā eādem relaxēmus? Ego vērō fateor mē hīs studiīs esse dēditum. Cēterōs pudeat, sī quī ita sē litterīs abdidērunt, ut nihil possint ex iīs neque ad commūnem adferre fructum neque in aspectum lūcemque prōferre;

mē autem quid pudeat, quī tot annōs ita vīvō, iūdicēs, ut ā nullĭus umquam mē tempore aut commodō aut ōtium meum abstraxerit aut voluptās āvocārit aut dēnique somnus retardārit? **Quārē quis** 13
tandem mē reprehendat, aut quis mihĭ iūre suscenseat, sī, quantum cēterīs ad suās rēs obeundās, quantum ad festōs diēs lūdōrum celebrandōs, quantum ad aliās voluptātēs et ad ipsam requiem animī et corporis concēditur temporum, quantum aliī tribuunt tempestīvīs convīviīs, quantum dēnique alveolō, quantum pilae, **tantum mihĭ egomet ad haec studia recolenda sumpserō?** Atque hōc eō mihĭ concēdendum est magis, quod ex hīs studiīs haec quoque crescit ōrātiō et facultās, quae quantacumque in mē *est*, numquam amīcōrum perīculīs dēfuit. Quae sī cuī levior vidētur, illa quidem certē, quae summa sunt, ex quō fonte hauriam, sentiō.

14. *Consider, too, the ideals that great writers set before us! I owe all my public spirit, all my devotion to duty, to that passion for glory and a good name which I imbibed from the studies of my boyhood. The counsels of sages, the warnings of history, would be lost in darkness but for the lamp of Letters. What portraits the great writers have left us! I, for one, have moulded my character by conscious imitation of them.*

Nam, nisi multōrum praeceptīs multīsque litterīs 14
mihĭ ab adulescentiā suāsissem nihil esse in vītā magnō opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestātem, in eā autem persequendā omnēs cruciātūs corporis, omnia perīcula mortis atque exsiliī parvī esse dūcenda, **numquam mē prō salūte vestrā in tot āc**

tantās dīmicātiōnes atque in hōs prōflīgātōrum hominum cōtīdiānōs impetūs obiēcissem. Sed plēnī omnēs sunt librī, plēnae sapientium vōcēs, plēna exemplōrum vetustās; quae iacērent in tenebrīs omnia, nisi litterārum lūmen accēderet. Quam multās nōbīs imāginēs nōn sōlum ad intuendum, vērum etiam ad imitandum fortissimōrum virōrum expressās scrīptōrēs et Graecī et Latīnī relīquērunt! quās ego mihī semper in administrandā rē publicā prōpōnens animum et mentem meam ipsā cōgitātiōne hominum excellentium cōnformābam.

VII. 15. *I shall be asked whether these same Worthies were themselves learned. A pertinent question! But I am ready with my reply. We can point, I admit, to many a fine character that has had little schooling: I will even go so far as to assert that a good disposition, even without education, has more often conduced to honour and excellence than education without the good disposition. 'But at the same time I maintain that, when to an admirable and fine disposition is added what I may call that mastery of first principles, that discipline, which a learned education gives, the result is a certain loftiness, a quality not to be matched.'* 16. *Some of the greatest names in our history set the example of study. And if the question were merely one of enjoyment, what can you compare with it? Books never fail us.*

VII. Quaeret quispiam: 'Quid? illī ipsī summī virī,
15 quōrum virtūtes litterīs prōditae sunt, istāne doctrīnā, quam tū effers laudibus, ērudītī fuērunt?' Difficile est hōc de omnibus cōnfirmāre, sed tamen est certum, quid respondeam. Ego multōs hominēs excellentī animō āc virtūte fuisse sine doctrīnā et nātūrae ipsīus

habitū prope dīvīnō per sē ipsōs et moderātōs et gravēs exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adiungō, saepius ad laudem atque virtūtem nātūram sine doctrīnā quam sine nātūrā valuisse doctrīnam. Atque īdem ego hōc contendō, cum ad nātūram eximiam et inlustrem accesserit ratiō quaedam conformātiōque doctrīnae, tum illud nesciō quid praeclārum ac singulāre solēre exsistere. Ex hōc esse hunc numerō, quem patrēs 16
nostrī vīdērunt, dīvīnum hominem, Āfricānum; ex hōc C. Laelium, L. Fūrium, moderātissimōs hominēs et continentissimōs; ex hōc fortissimum virum et illīs temporibus doctissimum, *M.* Catōnem illum senem; quī profectō sī nihil ad percipiendam colendam*que* virtūtem litterīs adiuvārentur, numquam sē ad eārum studium contulissent. Quod sī nōn hīc tantus fructus ostenderētur, et sī ex hīs studiīs dēlectātiō sōla peterētur, tamen, ut opīnor, hanc animī remissiōnem hūmānissimam āc līberālissimam iūdicārētis. Nam cēterae neque temporum sunt neque aetātum omnium neque locōrum; at haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectūtem oblectant, secundās rēs ornant, adversīs perfugium ac sōlācium praebent, dēlectant domī, nōn impediunt forīs, pernoctant nōbīscum, peregrīnantur, rusticantur.

VIII. 17. *A lack of literary attainments on our part should be no excuse for not appreciating them in other people. Which of us did not feel that the exquisite art of Roscius made his death—old as he was—a loss irreparable? And if we so much admire the beauty of physical motion, can we be insensible to the nimbleness of a versatile mind?*

18. *Consider my Client's marvellous powers of improvising!*

and his compositions may fairly rank as classical. A proper subject, surely, for my professional exertions!

17 Quod sī ipsī haec neque attingere neque sensū
nostrō gustāre possēmus, tamen ea mīrārī dēbērēmus,
III. etiam cum in aliīs vidērēmus. Quis nostrūm tam
animō agrestī āc dūrō fuit, ut Roscī morte nūper nōn
commovērētur? quī cum esset senex mortuus, tamen
propter excellentem artem āc venustātem vidēbātur
omnīnō morī nōn dēbuisse. Ergō ille corporis mōtū
tantum amōrem sibī conciliārat ā nōbīs omnibus; nōs
animōrum incrēdibilēs mōtūs celeritātemque ingeniō-
18 rum neglegēmus? **Quotiens ego hunc Archiam
vīdī,** iūdicēs, (ūtar enim vestrā benignitāte, quoniam
mē in hōc novō genere dīcendī tam dīligenter attenditis)
quotiens ego hunc vīdī, cum litteram scripsisset
nullam, **magnum numerum optimōrum versuum**
dē iīs ipsīs rēbus, quae tum agerentur, **dīcere ex
tempore, quotiens revocātum eandem rem dīcere**
commūtātīs verbīs atque sententiīs! Quae vērō accūrātē
cōgitātēque scripsisset, ea sīc vīdī probārī, ut ad
veterum scriptōrum laudem pervenīret. Hunc ego
nōn dīligam, nōn admīrer, nōn omnī ratiōne defen-
dendum putem?

E. The Special Claims of Poetry

'We have been taught by men of eminence and undoubted attainments that, whereas proficiency in all other branches of learning is a matter of study, instruction, and technical skill, the poet's force lies in his natural gifts; that he is impelled by sheer energy of mind, and inspired by what we can only describe

as a breath from the gods.' Our own Ennius was therefore right in calling the poets 'sacred.'

19. *Think what rivalry exists over the birthplace of Homer!*
IX. *While so many cities contend for the glory of appropriating a poet long since dead, are we to spurn one who yet lives, and has devoted his talents to making our name renowned?*

Atque sīc ā summīs hominibus ērudītissimīsque accēpimus, cēterārum rērum studia et dōctrīnā et praeceptīs et arte constāre, poētam nātūrā ipsā valēre et mentis vīribus excitārī et quasi dīvīnō quōdam spīritū inflārī. Quārē suō iūre noster ille Ennius 'sanctōs' appellat poētās, quod quasi deōrum aliquō dōnō atque mūnere commendātī nōbīs esse videantur.
Sit igitur, iūdicēs, sanctum apud vōs, hūmānissimōs 19
hominēs, hōc poētae nōmen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violāvit. Saxa et sōlitūdinēs vōcī respondent, bestiae saepe immānēs cantū flectuntur atque consistunt; nōs institūtī rēbus optimīs nōn poētārum vōce moveāmur? Homērum Colophōniī cīvem esse dīcunt suum, Chīī suum vindicant, Salamīniī repetunt, Smyrnaeī vērō suum esse confirmant itaque etiam dēlūbrum ēius in oppidō dēdicāvērunt, permultī aliī
praetereā pugnant inter sē atque contendunt. Ergō IX.
illī aliēnum, quia poēta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt; nōs hunc vīvum, quī et voluntāte et lēgibus noster est, repudiābimus, praesertim cum omne ōlim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archiās ad populī Rōmānī glōriam laudemque celebrandam?

F. Literature and the State

My Client's poem on the Cimbrian Campaign was appreciated even by such a man as Marius. 20. *For your least intellectual person is ready enough to owe his own immortality to Literature. Remember Themistocles!*

21. *Again:—when my Client celebrates the war with Mithridates, it is not only Lucullus who is glorified, but the Nation.* 22. *Ennius did us the same service.*

X. '*If, then, our ancestors welcomed to their burgess-body the poet who had done all this, though himself but a native of Rudiae, shall we drive out of our state this citizen of Heraclea, a man coveted by many another community, and legally established in our own?*'

Nam et Cimbricās rēs adulescens attigit et ipsī illī C. Mariō, quī dūrior ad haec studia vidēbātur, iūcundus
20 fuit. Neque enim quisquam est tam āversus ā Mūsīs, quī nōn mandārī versibus aeternum suōrum labōrum facile praecōnium patiātur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athēnīs virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eō quaererētur, quod acroāma aut cūius vōcem libentissimō audīret: 'ēius, ā quō sua virtūs optimē praedicārētur.' Itaque ille Marius item eximiē L. Plōtium dīlexit, cūius ingeniō putābat ea, quae gesserat, posse celebrārī.
21 Mithridāticum vērō bellum magnum atque difficile et in multā varietāte terrā marīque versātum tōtum ab hōc expressum est; quī librī nōn modo L. Lūcullum, fortissimum et clārissimum virum, vērum etiam populī Rōmānī nōmen inlustrant. Populus enim Rōmānus aperuit Lūcullō imperante Pontum et rēgiīs quondam opibus et ipsā nātūrā et regiōne vallātum, populī Rōmānī exercitus eōdem duce nōn maximā manū

**innumerābilīs Armeniōrum cōpiās fūdit, populī
Rōmānī laus est urbem amīcissimam Cyzicēnōrum**
ēiusdem consiliō ex omnī impetū rēgiō atque tōtīus
bellī ōre āc faucibus **ēreptam esse atque servātam;
nostra semper ferētur et praedicābitur L.** Lūcullō
dīmicante, cum interfectīs ducibus dēpressa hostium
classis est, **incrēdibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa
nāvālis, nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monumenta,
nostrī triumphī.** Quae quōrum ingeniīs efferuntur,
ab iīs populī Rōmānī fāma celebrātur. Cārus fuit 22
Āfricānō superiōrī noster Ennius, itaque etiam in
sepulcrō Scīpiōnum putātur is esse constitūtus ex
marmore. At iīs laudibus certē nōn sōlum ipse, quī
laudātur, sed etiam populī Rōmānī nōmen ornātur.
In caelum hūius proavus Catō tollitur; magnus honor
populī Rōmānī rēbus adiungitur. Omnēs dēnique illī
Maximī, Marcellī, Fulviī nōn sine commūnī omnium
nostrūm laude decorantur. **Ergō illum,** quī haec X.
fēcerat, **Rudīnum hominem māiōrēs nostrī in cīvitā-
tem recēpērunt; nōs hunc Hēraclīensem** multīs
cīvitātibus expetītum, in hāc autem lēgibus constitūtum
dē nostrā cīvitāte ēiciēmus?

23. *The fact that my Client writes in Greek is all to the good; for Latin is restricted to our own narrow confines. 'It follows that, if our achievements know no bounds save the quarters of the globe, we must needs desire that, whither the shaft from our hands has flown, thither may the renown of our glory find its way: seeing that, while honour thus accrues to the nation whose history is the poet's theme, to the men who are risking their lives in the fight for glory it is assuredly the chief incentive to face both jeopardy and toil.'*

24. Remember how Alexander, who carried with him a host of chroniclers, envied Achilles his place in the Iliad! Our own Pompeius has shown the same feeling.

25. We may be very sure that, were Archias not legally a citizen, some General would soon have made the omission good. We all know the story about Sulla. 26. Would my Client have been long in winning the franchise from Metellus?

23 Nam, sī quis minōrem glōriae fructum putat ex Graecīs versibus percipī quam ex Latīnīs, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus ferē gentibus, Latīna suīs fīnibus, exiguīs sānē, continentur. Quārē, si rēs eae, quās gessimus, orbis terrae regiōnibus dēfīniuntur, cupere dēbēmus, quō manuum nostrārum tēla pervēnerint, eōdem glōriam fāmamque penetrāre, quod cum ipsīs populīs, dē quōrum rēbus scrībitur, haec ampla sunt, tum iīs certē, quī dē vitā glōriae causā dīmicant, hōc maximum et perīcu-
24 lōrum incitāmentum est et labōrum. Quam multōs scriptōrēs rērum suārum magnus ille Alexander sēcum habuisse dīcitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sīgēō ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset: 'O fortūnāte,' inquit, 'adulescens, quī tuae virtūtis Homērum praecōnem invēneris!' Et vērē. Nam, nisi Īliās illa exstitisset, īdem tumulus, quī corpus ēius contexerat, nōmen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hīc Magnus, quī cum virtūte fortūnam adaequāvit, nonne Theophanem Mytilēnaeum, scriptōrem rērum suārum, in contiōne mīlitum cīvitāte dōnāvit, et nostrī illī fortēs virī, sed rusticī ac mīlitēs dulcēdine quādam glōriae commōtī quasi participēs ēiusdem laudis magnō illud clāmōre appro-
25 bāvērunt? Itaque, crēdō, sī cīvis Rōmānus Archiās

lēgibus nōn esset, ut ab aliquō imperātōre cīvitāte
donārētur, perficere nōn potuit! Sulla cum Hispānōs
et Gallōs dōnāret, crēdō, hunc petentem repudiasset!
**quem nōs in contiōne vīdimus, cum eī libellum
malus poēta dē populō subiēcisset,** quod epigramma
in eum fēcisset tantum modo alternīs versibus longius-
culīs, **statim** ex iīs rēbus, quās tum vendēbat, **iubēre
eī praemium tribuī,** sed eā condiciōne, nē quid posteā
scrīberet. Quī sēdulitātem malī poētae duxerit aliquō
tamen praemiō dignam, hūius ingenium et virtūtem
in scrībendō et cōpiam nōn expetisset? Quid? ā 26
Q. Metellō Piō, familiārissimō suō, quī cīvitāte multōs
donāvit, neque per sē neque per Lūcullōs impetrāvisset?
quī praesertim usque eō dē suīs rēbus scrībī cuperet, ut
etiam Cordubae nātīs poētīs, pingue quiddam sonantibus
atque peregrīnum, tamen aurēs suās dēderet.

G. 'That Last Infirmity of Noble Mind'

XI. *Let us be candid: we are all drawn by the love of fame.* 27. *The city, where some of our greatest warriors worshipped the Muse before sheathing the sword, should not see the guardians of the peace stand aside when a poet is molested.* 28. *Now let me turn informer against myself. My friend here has taken in hand a poem about my consulship. I have urged him to finish it. Does virtue desire any reward save fame?* 29. *It is the longing for immortality that spurs the soul to effort.*

XII. 30. *Would it not betoken a mean spirit to suppose that our labours perish with us? Is not the portrayal of our thoughts and virtues by a man of genius more important than the limning of our persons? Whether the renown of my name shall reach some portion of my consciousness after death, I know*

not: wise men have thought so: but at least in the present I love to reflect upon and hope for it.

XI. Neque enim est hōc dissimulandum, quod obscūrārī nōn potest, sed prae nōbīs ferendum: Trahimur omnēs studiō laudis, et optimus quisque maximē glōriā dūcitur. Ipsī illī philosophī etiam in iīs libellīs, quōs dē contemnendā glōriā scrībunt, nōmen suum īnscrībunt; in eō ipsō, in quō praedicātiōnem nōbilitātemque despi-
27 ciunt, praedicārī dē sē ac nōminārī volunt. Decimus quidem Brūtus, summus vir et imperātor, Accī, amīcissimī suī, carminibus templōrum ac monimentōrum aditūs exōrnāvit suōrum. Iam vērō ille, quī cum Aetōlīs Enniō comite bellāvit, Fulvius nōn dubitāvit Martis manubiās Mūsīs cōnsecrāre. Quārē, in quā urbe imperātōrēs prope armātī poētārum nōmen et Mūsārum dēlūbra coluērunt, in eā nōn dēbent togātī iūdicēs ā Mūsārum honōre et ā poētārum salūte abhorrēre.

28 Atque ut id libentius faciātis, iam mē vōbīs, iūdicēs, indicābō et dē meō quōdam amōre glōriae nimis ācrī fortasse, vērum tamen honestō, vōbīs cōnfitēbor. Nam, quās rēs nōs in cōnsulātū nostrō vōbīscum simul prō salūte huius *urbis* atque imperiī et prō vītā cīvium prōque ūniversā rē pūblicā gessimus, attigit hīc versibus atque inchoāvit. Quibus audītīs, quod mihi magna rēs et iūcunda vīsa est, hunc ad perficiendum adhortātus sum. Nūllam enim virtūs aliam mercēdem labōrum perīculōrumque dēsīderat praeter hanc laudis et glōriae; quā quidem dētractā, iūdicēs, quid est, quod in hōc tam exiguō vītae curriculō et tam brevī tantīs nōs in

labōribus exerceāmus? Certē, sī nihil animus prae- 29
sentīret in posterum, et sī, quibus regiōnibus vītae spatium circumscriptum est, eīsdem omnēs cōgitātiōnēs termināret suās, nec tantīs sē labōribus frangeret neque tot cūrīs vigiliīsque angerētur nec totiens dē ipsā vītā dīmicāret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimō quōque virtūs, quae noctēs āc diēs animum glōriae stimulīs concitat atque admonet nōn cum vītae tempore esse dīmittendam commemorātiōnem nōminis nostrī, sed cum omnī posteritāte adaequandam. An vērō tam XII.
parvī animī videāmur esse omnēs, quī in rē publicā 30
atque in hīs vītae perīculīs labōribusque versāmur, ut, cum usque ad extrēmum spatium nullum tranquillum atque ōtiōsum spīritum duxerimus, nōbīscum simul moritūra omnia arbitrēmur? An statuās et imāginēs, nōn animōrum simulācra, sed corporum, studiōsē multī summī hominēs relīquērunt; consiliōrum relinquere āc virtūtum nostrārum effigiem nonne multō malle dēbēmus summīs ingeniīs expressam et polītam? Ego vērō omnia, quae gerēbam, iam tum in gerendō spargere mē ac dissēmināre arbitrābar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vērō *sīve* ā meō sensū post mortem āfutūra est sīve, ut sapientissimī hominēs putāvērunt, ad aliquam animī meī partem pertinēbit, nunc quidem certē cōgitātiōne quādam spēque dēlector.

H. Peroration

31. '*Wherefore, Gentlemen, protect one endowed with a sense of honour to which not only the high rank, but the long fidelity of his friends bears witness; possessed of abilities whose lustre*

may be inferred from the value set on them by men of high intellect; whose case has, to support it, the favour conferred by the law, the public credit of a self-governing community, the evidence of Lucullus, the register of Metellus. This being the case, I entreat you, Gentlemen, if we must admit that a great mind is commended to us under the seal not only of man but of God, that—since my Client has ever paid honour to you, to your generals, to the national achievements; since he affirms himself ready to give the undying meed of fame to the late jeopardy wherein you and I in this city were exposed; since he is of that company who always and by all men are thought and affirmed to be sacred—you will so effectually extend to him your protection that we may see him not outraged by your harshness, but succoured by your enlightenment.'

32. My brief arguments as to the case have, I hope, carried conviction. For my digressions I must crave your indulgence.

31 Quārē conservāte, iūdicēs, hominem pudōre eō, quem amīcōrum vidētis comprobārī cum dignitāte, tum etiam vetustāte, ingeniō autem tantō, quantum id convenit existimārī, quod summōrum hominum ingeniīs expetītum esse videātis, causā vērō ēius modī, quae beneficiō lēgis, auctōritāte mūnicipiī, testimōniō Lūcullī, tabulīs Metellī comprobētur. **Quae cum ita sint, petimus ā vōbīs, iūdicēs,** sī qua nōn modo hūmāna, vērūm etiam dīvīna in tantīs ingeniīs commendātiō dēbet esse, **ut eum,** quī vōs, quī vestrōs imperātōrēs, quī populī Rōmānī rēs gestās semper ornāvit, quī etiam hīs recentibus nostrīs vestrīsque domesticīs perīculīs aeternum sē testimōnium laudis datūrum esse profitētur estque ex eō numerō, quī semper apud omnēs sanctī sunt habitī itaque dictī, **sīc in vestram accipiātis**

fidem, ut hūmānitāte vestrā levātus potius quam acerbitāte violātus esse videātur.

Quae dē causā prō meā consuetūdine breviter simpliciterque dixī, iūdicēs, ea confīdō probāta esse omnibus; quae ā forensī aliēna iūdiciālīque consuetūdine et dē hominis ingeniō et commūniter dē ipsō studiō locūtus sum, ea, iūdicēs, ā vōbīs spērō esse in bonam partem accepta, ab eō, quī iūdicium exercet, certō sciō. 32

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

abl. = ablative.
acc. = accusative.
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Ciceron. = Ciceronian.
compar. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
const. = construction.
dat. = dative.
defect. = defective.
demons. = demonstrative.
dep. = deponent.
f. = feminine.
fut. = future.
indef. = indefinite.
interr. = interrogative.
intr. = intransitive.
introd. = introduces.
irreg. = irregular.
m. = masculine.
n. = neuter.
nomin. = nominative.
orig. = originally.
part. = participle.
pass. = passive.
pers. = personal.
prep. = preposition.
pres. = present.
pron. = pronoun.
par. = paragraph.
pf. = perfect.
pl. = plural.
reflex. = reflexive.
sing. = singular.
subst. = substantival.
sup. = supine.
superl. = superlative.
tr. = transitive.
vb. = verb.
voc. = vocative.

Ā, ab, *prep. with abl.*, from, (agent) by.

A. *for* Aulus.

ab-dō, 3, abdid-, abdit-, *vb. tr.*, hide. 'In' has dropped out in par. 12. [Ciceron. const. is *acc.* with or without in; or *abl.* with in where motion is ended.—Reid.]

ab-horreō, 2, *no supine, vb. intr.*, (1) be disconnected from; (3) be contrary to; (27) display indifference to.

absens, 3, absent-, *part. of* absum, *used as adj.*, away from; (5) nōtus absentibus, known to people whom he had never yet met.

ab-strahō, 3, abstrax-, abstract-, *vb. tr.*, withdraw.

ab-sum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus, *vb. intr.*, be away from.

āc, atquĕ, *conj.*, and; when introd. a new sentence, marks a new point, further.

ac-cēdō, 3, access- (*pf. and sup.*), *vb. intr.*, be added to; (14) lend aid.

ac-cipiō, 3, accēp-, accept-, *vb. tr.*, receive; (18) hear, be informed.

Accius, writer of tragedies,

&c., born in the first half of the second century, B.C. In his old age he was an intimate of the younger Scipio.

accommodātus, 1 *and* 2, *part. of* **accommodō**, *used as adj. with dat.*, appropriate to.

accūrātē, *adv.*, with exact care.

ācer, 3, **ācr-**, *adj.*, eager.

acerbitās, 3, **-āt-**, *f.*, harshness.

Achillēs, 3, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*; according to one account was buried on Cape Sigeum in Troas.

acroāma, 3, **-at-**, *n.*, (*a*) thing heard; (*b*) music; (*c*) any artistic performance; (*d*) the performer, artiste.

ad, *prep. with acc.*, to, near to, in answer to.

ad-aequō, 1, *vb. tr.*, make equal; (24) **qui cum virtūte fortūnam adaequāvit**, who has matched his deserts by his good fortune; (29) cause to endure as long as.

ad-eō, 4, **adiv-** *or* **adi-**, **adit-**, *vb. tr. or intr.*, enter upon, inherit (property).

ad-ferō, 3, **adferre**, **adtul-**, **adlāt-**, *vb. tr.*, contribute.

ad-hibeō, 2, *vb. tr.*, supply, give proof of, show.

ad-hortor, 1, *vb. tr. dep.*, urge, encourage.

aditus, 4, *m.*, approach.

ad-iungō, 3, **ad-iunx-**, **ad-iunct-**, *vb. tr.*, add; (15) concede yet further; (22) confer on.

ad-iuvō, 1, **ad-iūv-**, **ad-iūt-**, *vb. tr.*, assist.

ad-ministrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, conduct (state affairs).

ad-mīrātiō, 3, **-ōn-**, *f.*, admiration.

ad-mīror, 1, **ad-mīrāt-**, *vb. tr. dep.*, wonder at, admire.

ad-moneō, 2, *vb. tr.*, warn.

ad-scrībō, 3, **ad-scrīps-**, **ad-script-**, *vb. tr.*, enrol; (6) *used in passive with reflex. pron.*, have one's name enrolled.

ad-servō, 1, *vb. tr.*, keep (of records).

ad-sistō, 3, **ad-stit-**, —, *vb. intr.*, pause before.

ad-sum, **ad-esse**, **ad-fu-**, —, *vb. intr.*, be present.

adulescens, 3, **adulescent-**, *part. of* **adolescō** *used as subst.*, *m.*, youth; one in early manhood.

adulescentia, 1, *f.*, youth.

adventus, 4, *m.*, arrival, entry.

adversus, 1 *and* 2, *part. of* **advertō** *used as adj.*, unfavourable, opposed to; **rēs adversae**, misfortune.

Aemilius, 2, **M. Aemilius Scaurus**, a strong supporter of the aristocratic party at Rome; took a leading and discreditable part in the negotiations between Rome and Jugurtha. He was twice Consul, 115 and 107. Builder of the Via Aemilia.

aequus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, favourable.

aerārium, 2, *n.*, treasury.

aetās, 3, **aetāt-**, *f.*, time of life, age; (1) life.

aeternus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, undying.

Aetōlī, 2, *m. plur.*, inhabitants of Aetōlia, in Central Greece.

af-ficiō, 3, **af-fēci**, **af-fect-**, *vb. tr.*, treat.

affluens, 3, *pres. part. of* **affluō**, overflowing with.

Āfricānus, 2, surname given for victories in Africa to: (1)

Publius Cornēlius Scīpiō, the elder, the conqueror of Hannibal in a battle near Zama in 201 B.C., which ended the second Punic War. (2) Publius Cornēlius Scīpiō Aemiliānus (minor), adopted grandson of the above, who destroyed Carthage B.C. 146; died 129 B.C.

āfutūrus, *fut. part. of* absum, (30) shall exist apart from.

agō, 3, ēg-, act-, *vb. tr.*, conduct, manage (an affair).

agrestis, 3, *adj.*, rustic, clownish.

aiō, 3, *vb. intr. defect.*, say; aiunt, they tell the story that. . . .

Alexander, -dri, 2, the Great, King of Macedonia, born B. C. 356; was the most famous general of antiquity, carrying his conquests from Greece across Asia as far as India: he died in 323 B. C.

aliēnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, strange; aliēnus ā, having no connexion with, foreign to; *used as subst.*, foreigner.

aliquandō, *adv.*, at any time.

aliquī, -quā, -quod, *pron. indef. adj.*, some, any.

aliquis, aliquid, *pron. indef. subst.*, some one.

alius, alia, aliud, *pron. adj.*, other, another.

alō, 3, alu-, alt-, *vb. tr.*, nourish.

alter, 1 *and* 2, *pron. adj.*, one of two; alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other.

alternus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, alternate; (25) long and short (probably elegiac verses).

alveolus, 2, *m.*, dice-box; (13) gambling.

amīcus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, friendly.

amor, 3, amōr-, *m.*, love.

amplius, *comp. adv.* (amplē), further.

amplus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, abundant; (8) honourable.

an, *conj. introd. disjunctive questions*, or (in second half of question); is it the case that? (used elliptically before single question).

angō, 3 [anx-, anct-], *vb. tr.*, torment.

animus, 2, *m.*, spirit, heart.

annus, 2, *m.*, year.

ante, *prep. with acc.*, before.

ante-cellō, 3, —, —, *vb. intr. with dat.*, outstrip.

Antiochīa, 1, *f.*, Antioch.

aperiō, 4, aperu-, apert-, *vb. tr.*, open up.

ap-pellō, 1, *vb. tr.*, call.

Appius, 2, Claudius Pulcher, was praetor in B. C. 89. He was a man of very doubtful morality in money matters and politics: killed in Battle of Colline Gate, B. C. 82, fighting on Sulla's side.

ap-probō, 1, *vb. tr.*, approve of; (24) applaud.

apud, *prep. with acc.*, (3) before, under presidency of; (11) with.

arbitror, 1, arbitrāt-, *vb. dep.*, suppose.

Archiās, -ae, 1; *see Introduction and* Licinius.

argūmentum, 2, *n.*, argument.

armātus, *perf. pass. part. of* armō, 1, armed; (27) having the sword still unsheathed.

Armeniī, 2, *m. plur.*, the Armenians.

ars, 3, art-, *f.*, art; (1) *pl.*,

branches of learning; (10) accomplishment.

artifex, 3, **artific-**, *c.*, artist.

ad-sciscō, 3, **ad-sciv-**, **ad-scit-**, *vb. tr.*, enroll.

Asia, 1, the continent of Asia; frequently denotes what we call Asia Minor.

aspectus, 4, *m.*, notice, sight, the general gaze.

at, *conj.*, but, yet.

Athēnae, 1, *pl.*, Athens.

atquĕ, *conj.*, *see* **ăc**.

at-tendō, 3, **-tend-**, **-tent-**, *vb. tr. and intr.*, listen.

at-tingō, 3, **-tig-**, **-tact-**, *vb. tr.*, touch slightly; (17) touch the fringe of; (19) touch upon.

auctōritās, 3, **auctōritāt-**, *f.* (6) influence; (9) credit attaching to.

audiō, 4, hear.

auris, 3, *f.*, ear; (5) *pl.*, ears that can hear, discriminating ears; taste.

aut, *conj.*, or.

autem, *conj.*, on the other hand, moreover.

āversus, *perf. part.*, *pass. of* āvertō, *used as adj.*, disinclined to.

ā-vocō, 1, *vb. tr.*, tempt away.

barbaria, 1, *f.*, uncivilized peoples (*abstract for concrete*).

bellō, 1, *vb. intr.*, fight, carry on war.

bellum, 2, *n.*, war.

beneficium, 2, *n.*, emolument; (31) favour.

benignitās, 3, **benignitāt-**, *f.*, indulgence.

bestia, 1, *f.*, beast.

bonus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, good.

brevis, 3, *adj.*, short.

breviter, *adv.*, briefly.

Brūtus, 2, Decimus, a member of the aristocratic party; obtained the surname of Gallaecus from a victory over the Gallaeci in Further Spain, in 138 B.C.; patron of literature.

C. *for* **Gāius**.

caelum, 2, *n.*, heaven.

calamitās, 3, **calamitāt-**, *f.*, downfall.

cantus, 4, *m.*, song.

Carbō, 3, **-ōnis**, **Gāius Papirius**, author with Silvanus of the *Lex Plautia Papiria*, during his tribuneship in B.C. 89.

carmen, 3, **carmin-**, *n.*, ode.

cārus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, dear.

Catō, 3, **-ōnis**, (1) **M. Porcius**, held the Censorship in B.C. 184, an office in which he displayed such severity as to give to the word 'censor' the signification which still attaches to it. (2) **M. Porcius Catō Uticensis**, great-grandson of above. Friend of Lucullus and supporter of Archias (see par. 22, Hūius). Committed suicide at Utica, fighting against Caesar, 46 B.C.

Catulus, 2, (1) **Q. Lutātius**, Consul with Marius, B.C. 102, the year of the latter's victory over the Teutons at Aquae Sextiae. (2) **Q. Lutātius**, Consul 78 B.C., son of No. 1.

causa, 1, *f.*, case; (8) *abl.*, on account of.

-ce, *intensive particle*, *see* **hĭc**.

Cf. our addition of 'here' to 'this.'

celeber, 3. celebr-, *adj.*, much frequented.

celebritās, 3, celebritāt-, *f.*, notoriety; (5) celebritās fāmae, a reputation that is the theme of all tongues.

celebrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, throng; (4) sīc adventūs celebrābantur, his entry was in each case witnessed by such crowds; (19) spread abroad.

celeritās, 3, celeritāt-, *f.*, speed.

celeriter, *adv.*, quickly.

censeō, 2, censu-, cens-, *vb. tr.*, assess.

censor, 3, censōr-, *m.*, censor.

census, 4, *m.*, registration of citizens; *pl.*, census returns, taking of the census.

certē, *adv.*, at any rate, for certain.

certō, *adv.* (*less common in formal speech than* certē), for certain.

certus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, certain.

[cēterus], 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, cēterī, all the rest, everybody else.

Chiī, 2, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of a large island in the Aegean Sea.

Cicerō, M. Tullius, 3, -ōnis, born B. C. 106 at Arpinum; was Consul in 63 B.C., when he suppressed the Catilinarian conspiracy. In the civil war of 49 B. C. he took the Republican side with Pompey. Submitted to Caesar after Pharsalia, 48 B.C. After murder of Caesar, Cicero assumed headship of Old Republicans, and attacked Mark Antony in the famous *Philippics*. Proscribed by Antony and murdered, 43 B. C.

Cicerō, Quintus Tullius, four years younger than the famous Orator, his brother. Adhered to same political parties; was proscribed and murdered soon after Marcus. A patron of Literature. Presided as praetor at the trial of Archias.

Cimbricus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, a Celtic race, defeated by Marius and Catulus at Vercellae in 101 B. C.

circum-scrībō, 3, -scrips-, -script-, *vb. tr.*, mark out, enclose.

cīvis, 3, *m. and f.*, burgess.

cīvitās, 3, cīvitāt-, *f.*, (5) franchise; (6) community.

clāmor, 3, clāmōr-, *m.*, shout.

clārus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, renowned.

classis, 3, *f.*, fleet.

coepī, 3, coept-, *vb. tr. or intr.*, *and defective*, begin.

cōgitātē, *adv.*, after mature deliberation.

cōgitātiō, 3, cōgitātiōn-, *f.*, reflection, thought.

cognātiō, 3, cognātiōn-, *f.*, blood relationship.

cognitiō, 3, cognitiōn-, *f.*, acquaintance.

collēgium, 2, *n.*, (official) board.

col-locō, 1, *vb. tr.*, place, establish.

colō, 3, colu-, cult-, *vb. tr.*, cultivate, pursue; (16) practise; (27) show honour to, cultivate the acquaintance of.

Colophōniī, 2, *m. pl.*, people of Colophon, in Lydia.

comes, 3, comit-, *m. and f.*, companion.

commemorātiō, 3, commemorātiōn-, *f.*, a making mention, chronicle.

commendātiō, 3, commendātiōn-, *f.*, recommendation; (31) plea for consideration.

commendō, 1, *vb. tr.*, commend (to one's consideration).

commodum, 2, *n.*, convenience.

commoveō, 2, -mōv-, -mōt-, *vb. tr.*, disturb; (17) distress.

commūnis, 3, *adj.*, common to all; (2) commūne vinclum, connecting link; (12) general.

commūniter, *adv.*, with general reference.

commūtō, 1, *vb. tr.*, change.

com-probō, 1, *vb. tr.*, verify, prove.

con-cēdō, 3, -cess-, -cess-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, permit. (Used of time) give up to.

conciliō, 1, *vb. tr.*, cause to agree, (*with* sibī) to win for oneself.

concitō, 1, *vb. tr.*, urge.

con-cursus, 4, *m.*, assemblage.

condiciō, 3, condiciōn-, *f.*, agreement; (25) on the understanding that . . . not (*abl. with* nē *and subj.*).

conferō, 3, -tūl-, -lāt-, *vb. tr.*, betake.

confīdō, 3, —, -fīs-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, *semi-dep.*, trust.

con-firmō, 1, *vb. tr.*, establish.

con-fiteor, 2, con-fess-, *depon. vb.*, confess, admit.

conformātiō, 3, conformātiōn-, *f.*, moulding; (15) discipline.

con-formō, 1, *vb. tr.*, mould.

con-quiescō, 3, -quiēv-, -quiēt-, *vb. intr.*, be at rest.

con-secrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, dedicate (of a sanctuary), consecrate.

con-servō, 1, *vb. tr.*, lend protection to.

consilium, 2, *n.*, advice; (30) *pl.*, policy.

con-sistō, 3, -stit-, —, *vb. intr.*, halt; (19) stand motionless.

con-stituō, 3, -stitu-, -stitūt-, *vb. tr.*, set up, establish, fashion.

constō, 1, -stit-, -stāt-, *vb. intr. with abl.*, stand with; (18) be based upon (*abl.*).

consuētūdō, 3, consuētūdin-, *f.*, (*a*) custom; (3) cons. iūdiciōrum, legal tradition; (*b*) familiar friendship.

consul, 3, consul-, *m.*, consul, chief magistrate.

consulātus, 4, *m.*, consulship.

con-tegō, 3, -tex-, -tect-, *vb. tr.*, cover up.

con-temnō, 3, -temps-, -tempt-, *vb. tr.*, spurn.

con-tendō, 3, -tend-, -tent-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, maintain; (19) assert one's right.

contentiō, 3, contentiōn-, *f.*, wrangling.

continens, 3, *adj.*, continent-, temperate.

con-tineō, 2, -tinu-, -tent-, *vb. tr.*, hold together; (23) confine within.

contiō, 3, contiōn-, *f.*, meeting (for civil or military purposes. *See* Reid).

con-veniō, 4, -vēn-, -vent-, *vb. intr.*, suit; convenit, it behoves.

conventus, 4, *m.*, gathering.

convīcium, 2, *n.*, brawling; (12) din of voices.

convīvium, 2, *n.*, banquet.
cōpia, 1, *f.*, supply; *pl.*, forces.
cōpiōsus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, wealthy.
Corduba, 1, Cordova, in Spain; famous as birthplace of the poet Lucan and the philosopher Seneca.
corpus, 3, **corpor-**, *n.*, body.
cor-rumpō, 3, **-rūp-**, **-rupt-**, *vb. tr.*, tamper with.
cŏtīdiānus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, daily.
cŏtīdiē, *adv.*, every day, day by day.
Crassus, 2, (1) **L. Licinius**, Consul in 95 B.C.; famous as the greatest orator of his time, 140–91 B.C. (2) **P. Licinius**, father of the triumvir, was Censor in 89 B.C.; later he joined the party of Sulla.
crēdō, 3, **crēdid-**, **crēdit-**, *vb. tr.*, believe (used ironically); (10) I can well believe that . . . ; (25) forsooth.
crescō, 3, **crēv-**, **crēt-**, *vb. intr.*, be developed, make progress.
crīminor, 1, *vb. depon.*, charge with, assert against a person.
cruciātus, 4, *m.*, torture.
cum, *prep. with abl.*, with; **simul . . . cum**, together with, at the same time as.
cum, *conj.*, (*a*) time—when; (*b*) causal—since.
cum . . . tum, not only . . . but also.
cunctus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, the whole of.
cupiō, 3, **cupīv-**, **cupīt-**, *vb. tr.*, desire.
cūr, *conj.*, why.
cūra, 1, *f.*, anxiety.
curriculum, 2, *n.*, course.
Cyzicēnī, 2, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of the island of Cyzicus in the Sea of Marmora. Lucullus came to their rescue between 74 and 73 B.C., when they were besieged by Mithridates.

D. *for* **Decimus**.
damnātiō, 3, **damnātiōn-**, *f.*, condemnation.
dē, *prep. with abl.*, from, concerning; (15) in the case of; (23) for (something at stake).
dēbeō, 2, *vb. tr.*, owe, be bound to.
dē-cēdō, 3, **-cess-**, **-cess-**, *vb. intr.*, depart.
decorō, 1, *vb. tr.*, honour.
dē-dicō, 1, *vb. tr.*, consecrate.
dē-dō, 3, **-did-**, **-dit-**, *vb. tr.*, give up; **dēditus**, devoted.
dē-fendō, 3, **-fend-**, **-fens-**, *vb. tr.*, protect, champion.
dēferō, 3, **-ferre**, **-tul-**, **-lāt-**, *vb. tr.*, carry down, mention (name) on list.
dē-fessus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.* (*part. of* **dēfetiscor**), weary.
dē-fīniō, 4, *vb. tr.*, set bounds to, limit.
dēlectātiō, 3, **dēlectātiōn-**, *f.*, enjoyment.
dēlectō, 1, *vb. tr.*, give pleasure to; (12) *pass.*, find delight in.
dēlūbrum, 2, *n.*, shrine.
dēnique, *adv.*, finally, to sum up, in short.
dē-prāvō, 1, *vb. tr.*, corrupt.
dē-primō, 3, **-press-**, **-press-**, *vb. tr.*, sink.
dē-sīderō, 1, *vb. tr.*, require, complain of the want of; (28) ask for.

dē-spiciō, 3, **-spex-**, **-spect-**, *vb. tr.*, look down upon.

dē-sum, **-fu-**, —, *vb. intr.*, *irreg.*, be wanting.

dē-trahō, 3, **-trax-**, **-tract-**, *vb. tr.*, withdraw, take away.

deus, 2, *m.*, *irreg.*, deity, god.

dē-vinciō, 4, **-vinx-**, **-vinct-**, *vb. tr.*, attach.

dīcō, 3, **dix-**, **dict-**, *vb. tr.*, speak.

diēs, 5, *m.*, *sometimes in sing. f.*, day.

dif-ficilis, 3, *adj.*, hard.

dignitās, 3, **dignitāt-**, *f.*, high rank.

dignus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, *with abl.*, worthy, worthy of.

dīligenter, *adv.*, carefully.

dīligentia, 1, *f.*, minute carefulness.

dī-ligō, 3, **-lex-**, **-lect-**, *vb. tr.*, delight in.

dīmicātiō, 3, **dīmicātiōn-**, *f.*, dispute.

dī-micō, 1, *vb. intr.*, fight.

dī-mittō, 3, **-mīs-**, **-miss-**, *vb. tr.*, send off; (29) consign to oblivion, cast adrift.

disciplīna, 1, *f.*, training in.

dis-sēminō, 1, *vb. tr.*, spread abroad.

dis-simulō, 1, *vb. tr.*, evade, conceal from ourselves (a fact).

dīvīnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, (15) godlike; (16) glorious.

dō, 1, **ded-**, **dat-**, *vb. tr.*, give, grant.

doctrīna, 1, *f.*, learning.

doctus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, learned.

domesticus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, internal.

domicilium, 2, *n.*, dwelling.

domus, 2 *and* 4, *irreg. f.*, house; (5) household; (16) domī, in our homes.

dōnō, 1, *vb. tr.*, present with.

dōnum, 2, *n.*, gift.

Drūsus, 2, **M. Livius**; Tribune in B.C. 91; favoured admission of Italians to franchise; was assassinated in same year.

dubitō, 1, *vb. intr.*, feel hesitation about.

dūcō, 3, **dux-**, **duct-**, *vb. tr.*, (*a*) regard, hold (opinion); (*b*) lead.

dulcēdō, 3, **dulcēdin-**, *f.*, sweetness.

dūrus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, unfeeling, insensible; (19) *compar. with* **ad**, not enthusiastic about . . .

dux, 3, **dūc-**, *m. and f.*, general.

efferō, 3, **efferre**, **extul-**, **ē̆lāt-**, *vb. tr.*, carry forth, extol.

effigiēs, 5, *f.*, image, presentment.

ego, *pron.*, *pl.* **nōs**, I, we (*often used with intensive particle* **met**). **Egomet**, I myself.

ē-iciō, 3, **-iēc-**, **-iect-**, *vb. tr.*, expel.

ēius modī, *see* **modus**, of that kind, such.

enim, *conj.*, for.

Ennius, 2, the first of the great Roman poets; born at Rudiae in Calabria; wrote the *Annales*, a history of Rome in verse. He was a close intimate of Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal. Died 169 B.C.

eō, *adv.*, to that place; **usque eō**, to such a degree.

eōdem, *adv.*, to the same place.

epigramma, 3, **epigrammat-**, *n.*, epigram.

ergō, *adv.*, therefore.

ē-ripiō, 3, -ripu-, -rept-, *vb. tr.*, snatch out of.
errō, 1, *vb. intr.*, be mistaken.
ē-rudiō, 4, *vb. tr.*, educate.
ērudītus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.* (*part. of* ērudiō), highly educated.
et, *conj.*, and ; et . . . et, both . . . and.
et-enim, *conj.*, for indeed.
etiam, *conj.*, also, even ; etiam tum, even then.
ex *or* ē, *prep. with abl.*, from ; (12) after.
ex-cēdō, 3, -cess-, -cess-, *vb. intr.*, depart.
excellens, 3, *adj.*, excellent-, eminent ; (14) worshipful.
ex-citō, 1, *vb. tr.*, move, stir.
ex-colō, 3, -colu-, -cult-, *vb. tr.*, seriously cultivate.
exemplum, 2, *n.*, instance, case in point.
ex-erceō, 2, *vb. tr.*, conduct ; (28) exert.
exercitātiō, 3, exercitātiōn-, *f.*, acquired skill.
exercitus, 4, *m.*, the forces, army.
exiguus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, (1) paltry ; (23) limited ; (28) narrow.
eximiē, *adv.*, specially.
eximius, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, noble, exceptional.
existimō, 1, *vb. tr.*, consider.
ex-ornō, 1, *vb. tr.*, thoroughly adorn.
ex-petō, 3, -petīv-, -petīt-, *vb. tr.*, earnestly seek, make choice of.
ex-primō, 3, -press-, -press-, *vb. tr.*, vividly portray ; (30 fashion.
exsilium, 2, *n.*, banishment.
exsistō, 3, exstit-, exstit-, *vb. intr.*, stand out as ; (15) a result comes about ; (24) come into being.
exspectātiō, 3, exspectātiōn-, *f.*, eager curiosity.
extrēmus, 1 *and* 2, *superlative adj.* (exter), last, uttermost.

facile, *adv.*, easily, willingly.
faciō, 3, fēc-, fact-, *vb. tr.*, make.
facultās, 3, facultāt-, *f.*, ability; (2) alia quaedam facultās ingeniī, some other form of mental ability.
fāma, 1, *f.*, reputation.
familiāris, 3, *adj. and subst. masc.*, on intimate terms with (*dative*), intimate friend.
fateor, 2, fass-, *vb. dep.*, confess.
faucēs, 3, *f. pl.*, throat ; (21) fangs.
faveō, 2, fāv-, faut-, *vb. intr. with dat.*, favour, smile upon.
ferē, *adv.*, almost.
ferō, 3, ferre, tul-, lāt-, *vb. tr.*, carry ; (12) support ; (26) prae sē ferre, keep in view.
festus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, festal.
fidēs, 5, *f.*, honour ; (31) in fidem suam accipere, take under one's protection.
fīlius, 2, *m.*, son.
fīnis, 3, *usually masc., but often fem. in sing.*, boundary.
flāgitō, 1, *vb. tr.*, clamour for.
flectō, 3, flex-, flex-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, sway.
foederātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, allied.
foedus, 3, foeder-, *n.*, treaty.
fons, 3, font-, *m.*, source.
forensis, 3, *adj.*, of the Bar, proper to the law courts.
forīs, *adv.*, out of doors.
fortasse, *adv.*, perhaps.

forte, *adv.*, perhaps, by chance.
fortis, 3, *adj.*, heroic.
fortūna, 1, *f.*, fortune.
fortūnātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, happy.
frangō, 3, frēg-, fract-, *vb. tr.*, break, wear out.
frequentia, 1, *f.*, crowd.
fructus, 4, *m.*, fruit; (1) fructum repetere, claim interest.
Fulvius, 2, M. (Nōbilior), during his consulship in 189 B.C. conquered Ambracia and forced the Aetolians to conclude peace. He was a patron of the poet Ennius.
fundō, 3, fūd-, fūs-, *vb. tr.*, rout.
Fūrius, 2, L. Fūrius Philus, Consul 136 B.C., member of the Scipionic Circle.

Gabīnius, 2, A., praetor in 89 B.C.; was afterwards propraetor in Achaia, where he was guilty of malpractices in regard to money which led to his condemnation.
Gallī, 2, *m. pl.*, Gauls.
gens, 3, gent-, *f.*, nation.
genus, 3, gener-, *n.*, class; (3) style, mode.
gerō, 3, gess-, gest-, *vb. tr.*, carry on; (11) sē gerere, to conduct oneself; rēs gestae, achievements.
glōria, 1, *f.*, brilliance; (26) the praise of men.
Graecia, 1. Greece. Frequently denotes the group of towns in South Italy which were founded by Greek settlers.
grātia, 1, *f.*, (6) interest, favour.
Grātius, the accuser of Archias. Nothing else is known of him.
gravis, 3, *adj.*, weighty, of sterling character.
gustō, 1, *vb. tr.*, sip the flavour of.

habeō, 2, *vb. tr.*, have.
habitus, 4, *m.*, condition; (15) trend.
hauriō, 4, haus-, haust-, *vb. tr.*, draw.
Hēraclēa, flourishing city of South Italy. It is thought that the elder Lucullus retired there when sent into exile.
Hēraclīensis, inhabitant of Hēraclēa, belonging to Hēraclēa.
hērēditās, 5, hērēditāt-, *f.*, inheritance, legacy.
hic, *pron. demons.*, (*a*) this; (*b*) he, she, it; (*c*) my client. *Used often with intensive particle*, -ce.
hīc, *adv.*, here; (8) at this point.
Hispānī, 2, *m. pl.*, Spaniards.
Homērus, 2, the reputed author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; the plot of the former turns on the wrath of Achilles at the loss of Briseis.
homō, 3, homin-, *m.*, man.
honestās, 3, honestāt-, *f.*, honour.
honestus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, creditable.
honor, 3, honōr-, *m.*, distinction.
hortātus, 4, *m.* (*used only in abl. sing.*), encouragement.
Hortensiī, 2, *pl.*, the name of the members of a distinguished plebeian gens. One

member of this family, Quintus, Consul in B.C. 69, was Cicero's great rival at the Bar.
hospitium, 2, *n.*, entertainment.
hostis, 3, *m.*, the enemy.
hūiusce, *see* hīc.
hūmānitās, 3, hūmānitāt-, *f.*, culture; (31) benevolence, enlightenment.
hūmānus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, proper to man, cultivated, refined.
humilis, 3, *adj.*, modest.

iaceō, 2, *vb. intr.*, lie, be prostrate.
iam, *adv.*, already; **iam tum**, at that moment.
ibĭ, *adv.*, there.
īdem, *pron.*, the same; (*frequently with disjunctive force*) yet he, for all that, he . . . ; (15) **īdem ego**, I further . . .
igitur, *conj.*, therefore; (*frequently sums up an argument*) to conclude, then.
Īliās, 3, Īliad-, *f.*, the *Iliad.*
ille, *pron. demons.*, that (yonder); he, she, it; that famous, great, &c.
imāgō, 3, imāgin-, *f.*, picture.
imitor, 1, *vb. depon.*, copy.
immānis, 3, *adj.*, huge.
immo, *adv.* (*always contradicts previous statement*), *after affirm.*, on the contrary; *after neg.*, yes, indeed (*frequently with* vērō).
im-pediō, 4, *vb. tr.*, hinder.
imperātor, 3, imperātōr-, *m.*, commander-in-chief.
imperium, 2, *n.*, empire.
imperō, 1, *vb. tr.*, command.
impetrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, gain a request.
impetus, 4, *m.*, onslaught, attack.
in, *prep. with acc.* (*motion to*), *prep. with abl.* (*rest in*), (*a*) into, against; (*b*) in, among; (*c*) with reference to, concerning.
in-cendō, 3, -cend-, -cens-, *vb. tr.*, burn.
in-choō, 1, *vb. tr.*, begin.
incitāmentum, 2, *n.* (*with genitive*), (23) encouragement to endure.
incolumis, 3, *adj.*, safe; (9) not impeached.
in-crēdibilis, 3, *adj.*, beyond belief, astounding.
inde, *adv.*, thence, from that time onwards.
in-dicō, 1, *vb. tr.*, serve as testimony, show; (28) inform against.
in-firmō, 1, *vb. tr.*, disprove.
infitior, 1, *vb. tr. dep.*, deny; (1) **nōn infitior**, I admit.
in-flō, 1, *vb. tr.*, inspire.
in-formō, 1, *vb. tr.*, train.
ingenium, 2, *n.*, (1) natural ability; (2) **facultās ingeniī**, form of mental activity.
in-gredior, 3, -gress-, *intr. vb. dep.*, enter upon; (1) take in hand.
in-lustris, 3, *adj.*, brilliant, fine.
in-lustrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, shed glory on.
in-numerābilis, 3, *adj.*, countless.
in-pertiō, 4, *vb. tr.*, confer.
inquam, *vb. defect.* (*used for exact quotation*), I say (with exact words), quoth he, &c.
in-rēpō, 3, -reps-, -rept-, *vb. intr.*, insinuate oneself into.

in-scrībō, 3, -scrips-, -script-, *vb. tr.*, write in.
in-sideō, 2, -sēd-, -sess-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, to be enthroned within.
in-stituō, 3, -stitu-, -stitūt-, *vb. tr.*, train.
in-teger, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, integr-, unimpeachable, whole, entire.
inter, *prep. with acc.*, between, among; (2) mutually to; (19) with (one another).
inter-eō, 4, inter-i-, inter-it-, *vb. intr.*, perish.
inter-ficiō, 3, -fēc-, -fect-, *vb. tr.*, slay.
interim, *adv.*, meanwhile.
inter-sum, -fu-, -fut-, *vb. intr.*, be present.
inter-vallum, 2, *n.*, space of time.
in-tueor, 2, *vb. dep.*, gaze upon.
in-ūsitātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, novel.
in-veniō, 4, -vēn-, -vent-, *vb. tr.*, find.
ipse, *pron. demons.*, self, himself, actual, very, mere.
is, *pron. demons.*, that, he.
iste, *pron. demons.*, that near you.
ita, *adv.*, in this manner, thus; (2) hōc ita dīcere, to make this statement so decidedly.
Ītalia, 1, Italy.
itaque, *conj.*, consequently, and so.
item, *adv.*, in the same way, so too.
iubeō, 2, iuss-, iuss-, *vb. tr.*, give an order.
iūcundus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, (6) on a cordial footing (with).
iūdex, 3, iūdic-, *m. and f.*, judge; *pl. voc.*, gentlemen of the jury.
iūdiciālis, 3, *adj.*, proper to courts of law, judicial.
iūdicium, 2, *n.*, court of law; (3) iūdicium publicum, public (i.e. criminal) suit, (as opposed to civil); (11) ipsius iūdiciō, in his own opinion.
iūdicō, 1, *vb. tr.*, form an opinion.
Iūlius, 2, **L. Iūlius Caesar** was Censor in 89 B.C. with Crassus. In 90 B.C. he had been Consul when the Social War broke out. The resistance of the allies was checked by the Lex Julia, which granted citizenship to the Italian states not in rebellion.
iūs, 3, iūr-, *n.*, right; suō iūre, of his own right; (6) constitutional position; (13) iūre, rightly; (18) by right indefeasible.
ius-iūrandum, 2, *subst. neut.* (iūs, 3, iūr-, iūrandum, 2), oath.

L., Lūcius, 2.
labor, 3, labōr-, *m.*, toil.
Laelius, 2, a leading figure in the Scipionic Circle, friend of the younger Africanus, and surnamed **Sapiens** for his philosophic powers. His father had similarly been the friend of the elder Scipio Africanus.
largior, 4, *vb. tr. dep.*, give as a free gift, bestow.
Latīnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, inhabitant of, or belonging to, Latium.

Latium, 2, Italian province, south of the Tiber.
laudō, 1, *vb. tr.*, praise.
laus, 3, **laud-**, *f.*, merit ; *pl.*, praises.
lectus, 1 *and* 2, *part. of* **legō** *used as adj.*, chosen ; (3) *superl.*, most worthy.
lēgātus, 2, *m.*, envoy ; (8) *pl.*, a deputation.
lēgitimus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, established by law, statutory.
legō, 3, **lēg-**, **lect-**, *vb. tr.*, read.
Lentulus, 2, only known from the mention of him in this speech, which fixes him as praetor in 89 B.C.
levis, 3, *adj.*, light, of little worth.
levitās, 3, **levitāt-**, *f.*, want of principle.
levō, 1, *vb. tr.*, relieve.
lex, 3, **lēg-**, *f.*, law.
libellus, 2, *m.*, little book.
libenter, *adv.*, willingly.
liber, 2, **-bri**, *m.*, book.
līberālis, 3, *adj.*, refined.
līberē, *adv.*, freely.
Licinius, 2, the name of a distinguished gens at Rome. On becoming a Roman citizen Archias took the name of Licinius in honour of the Luculli, who were members of it.
littera, 1, *f.*, (18) letter of the alphabet ; *pl.*, literature.
litterātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, highly educated.
litūra, 1, *f.*, erasure.
Locrensēs, 3, *m. pl.*, the inhabitants of Locri Epizephyrii ; Greek colony in South Italy.
locus, 2, *m.*, station, place.
longē, *adv.*, far ; **quoad longissimē**, as far as ever.
longiusculus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, of considerable length.
longus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, long.
loquor, 3, **locūt-**, *vb. dep.*, speak.
Lūcullus, 2, (1) **L. Licinius**, praetor B.C. 103, commanded the Roman army in Sicily against the insurrection of the slaves ; for bribery and malversation in this command he was sent into exile. (2) **L. Licinius**, son of the preceding, was the conqueror of Mithridates (*see Introduction*). It was the jealousy between this Lucullus and Pompeius that led to the prosecution of Archias. (3) **M. Licinius**, brother of the preceding, was Consul 73 B.C.
lūdus, 2, *m.*, game ; *pl.*, public games.
lūmen, 3, **lūmin-**, *n.*, light.
lux, 3, **lūc-**, *f.*, (12) light of day.

M., **Marcus**, 2.
magis, *adv.* (*comparative*), more, rather ; **eō magis . . . quod**, all the more . . . that, all the more readily . . . because.
magnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, **māior**, **maximus**, great ; **magnō opere**, greatly (*used as positive degree for* **magis**).
Magnus, the Great (surname of Pompey).
māiōrēs, ancestors, forbears.
mālō, **malle**, **mālu-**, —, *vb. tr. and intr.*, prefer, desire rather.

malus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, worthless.

mandātum, 2, *n.*, thing committed, command; *pl*, instructions.

mandō, 1, *vb. tr.*, commit, entrust.

manubiae, 1, *f. pl.*, loot.

manus, 4, *f.*, hand, force (of troops).

Marcelli Claudiī, 2, the name of many illustrious members of the Claudian Gens.

mare, 3. mar-, *n.*, sea.

Marius, 2, C., Consul seven times between 107 B.C. and 86 B.C.; took part in the fighting at Numantia; in 106 B.C. he captured Jugurtha; had crushed the Cimbri and Teutones by 101 B.C. Sided with extreme democrats in 100 B.C. Rivalry between him and Sulla dates from 90 B.C. Fled before Sulla in 88. Returned to Rome in 87; joined Cinna; proscribed all political opponents. Died in 86.

marmor, 3, marmor-, *n.*, marble.

Mars, 3, Mart-, Mars—the god of war.

maximē, *adv.* (*superl. of* magnō opere), most, chiefly.

maximus, *see* magnus, greatest, chief.

Maximus, 2. Many distinguished persons had the cognomen of Maximus, e. g. Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Dictator in 217 B.C. in the war against Hannibal.

mē, *acc. of* ego.

mediŏcris, 3, *adj.*, moderate; (1) men of moderate ability.

mediŏcriter, *adv.*, (1) moderately; (1) mediŏcriter esse versātum, to have had no small experience.

memoria, 1, *f.*, recollection; (1) memoria ultima, earliest memories.

mens, 3, ment-, *f.*, mind, thoughts.

merces, 3, mercēd-, *f.*, wage, reward.

-met, *intensive particle, used with* 1 *and* 2 *pers. pronouns*, e. g. egomet, I myself.

Metellus, 2, cognomen in the Caecilian gens; (1) Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, Consul 109 B.C., obtained the title Numidicus for his defeat of Jugurtha; he was Censor 102 B.C., but driven into exile in 100 B.C. (2) Quintus Caecilius Metellus Pius, son of the preceding, obtained the name of Pius from his attempts in 99 B.C. to obtain his father's recall; he was Consul 80 B.C. with Sulla.

meus, *poss. pron.*, my.

mīles, 3, mīlit-, *m. and f.*, soldier.

minor, *comp. adj.*, minōr- (*comp. of* parvus), less, smaller.

minus, *comp. adv.* (parum), less.

minimē, *adv. superl. of* parum, very little, seldom.

mīror, 1, *dep. vb.*, wonder at, admire.

mīrus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, strange, astonishing.

Mithridāticus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, of, or belonging to, Mithri-

dates the Great, King of Pontus, who extended his empire so widely as to incur the jealousy of Rome, with whom he waged two great wars from 88–84 B.C. (conqueror, Sulla) and from 74–63 B.C. (real conqueror, Lucullus; superseded in 66 by Pompeius). Mithridates committed suicide in 63 B.C.

Mitylēnaeus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, belonging to Mitylene; capital of the island Lesbos off the coast of Asia Minor.

moderātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, self-restrained.

modestus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, law-abiding.

modo, *adv.*, only, merely.

modus, 2, *m.*, (*a*) measure; (*b*) manner; **quem ad modum**, as; **ēius modī**, of such a kind.

molestus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, distasteful.

monumentum, 2, *n.*, monument, memorial.

morior, 4, *dep.* **morī, mortuus**, die.

mors, 3, **mort**, *f.*, death.

mōtus, 4, *m.*, movement; *pl.*, nimbleness, versatility.

moveō, 2, **mōv-, mōt-**, *vb. tr.*, move.

multō, *adv.*, by far.

multus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, much; *pl.*, many.

mūnicipium, 2, *n.*, borough, town possessing right of self-government and more or less of the full Roman franchise (*full* after 90 B.C.).

mūnus, 3, **mūner-**, *n.*, largess, free gift.

Mūsae, 1, the nine Muses.

nam, *conj.*, for.

nanciscor, 3, **nanciscī, nactus**, *dep. vb.*, light upon.

nascor, 3, **nasci, nātus**, *dep. vb.*, be born.

nātūra, 1, *f.*, nature; (5) disposition; (15) character; (21) geographical features.

nāvālis, 3, *adj.*, naval, fought at sea.

nē, *adv. and conj.*, in order that not, lest; **nē . . . quidem**, not . . . even; (2) **nē nōs quidem**, and I too have not, &c.

-nĕ, *particle enclitic*, introduces questions.

Neāpolītāni, 2, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of Naples, in Campania, South Italy.

nec *or* **neque**, *adv. and conj.*, nor, and . . . not; **neque . . . neque**, neither . . . nor.

neglegenter, *adv.*, carelessly.

neglegō, 3, **neglex-, neglect-**, *vb. tr.*, pass over, make of no account.

negō, 1, *vb. tr.*, deny.

neque, *see* **nec**.

ne-sciō, 4, **-scīv-, -scīt-**, *vb. tr.*, not know; **nesciō quid praeclārum**, a certain grandeur.

nihil *or* **nīl**, *n. indeclin. neut.*, nothing, (*acc. used adverbially*) not at all, in no respect.

nimis, *adv.*, too much.

ni-si, *conj.*, if not, unless.

nōbilis, 3, *adj.*, exalted; (8) **nōbilissimī hominēs**, persons of unquestioned position.

nōbilitās, 3, **nōbilitāt-**, *f.*, renown.

nōbis-cum, *abl. pl. of first*

pers. pron. with cum *as suffix*, with us.

nōlō, *irreg. vb. intr.*, nolle, nōluī, —, be unwilling, decline to . . .

nōmen, 3. nōmin-, *n.*, name.

nōminō, 1, *vb. tr.*, name; (26) *pass.*, to have one's name mentioned.

nōn, *adv.*, not; nōn nullī, some.

non-ne, *adv. interr.* (introd. question to which 'yes' is expected), is it not the case that?

nōs, *pers. pron. pl. of* ego, we (frequently used, as in English, for I).

noster, *pron. poss.*, our.

nōtus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, well known.

novus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, new.

nox, 3. noct-, *f.*, night.

nullus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, none, not any; nōn nullī, some.

numerus, 2. *m.*, number; (4) numerus cīvium, burgess-roll.

Numidicus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*; *see* Metellus.

numquam, *adv.*, never.

nunc, *adv.*, now; (29) as things are.

nūper, *adv.*, lately.

Ō, *interj.*

ob-eō, 4, -i-, -it-, *vb. tr. and intr.*, transact.

ōb-iciō, 3, -iēc-, -iect-, *vb. tr.*, expose.

ob-lectō, 1, *vb. tr.*, delight.

ob-ruō, 3, -ru-, -rut-, *vb. tr.*, crush down, overwhelm.

obscūrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, conceal.

obscūrus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, dark; (11) *n.*, quite a secret (ironical).

Octāviī, 2, *pl.*, the name of members of the Octavian gens, to which the Emperor Augustus belonged. In 87 B.C. Cn. Octavius was Consul with Cinna, and quarrelled with him; was consequently killed when Cinna and Marius entered Rome in 86 B.C.

ōlim, *adv.*, formerly, long ago.

omnīnō, *adv.*, altogether; omnīnō nōn, not at all. (Emphasizes any negative used with it.)

omnis, 3, *adj.*, all.

opem (*no nomin. sing.*), 3, *f.*, *see* ops.

opīnor, 1, *vb. dep.*, think.

opitulor, 1, *vb. dep.*, help.

oppidum, 2, *n.*, town.

[ops] opem, opis, ope, help, power; *pl.*, opēs, wealth.

optimē, *superl. adv.* (*positive*, bene), best.

optimus, 1 *and* 2, *superl. adj.* (*positive*, bonus), admirable, best.

op-tineō, 2, -tinu-, -tent-, *vb. tr.*, retain.

opus, 3 oper-, *n.*, labour; magnō opere, greatly; tantō opere, so greatly, so much.

ōrātiō, 3, ōrātiōn-, *f.*, speaking, speech.

orbis, 3, *m.*, globe; orbis terrae, the whole world.

ornō, 1, *vb. tr.*, enrich; (22) honour.

ōs, 3, ōr-, *n.*, jaws.

os-tendō, 3, -tend-, -tent-, *vb. tr.*, show, hold out (a promise).

ōtiōsus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, leisurely, restful.
ōtium, 2, *n.*, retirement, privacy, leisure.

Pāpius, 2, **C. Papius** was Tribune in 65 B.C. Lex Papia (*see Introduction*) named after him.
pars, 3, **part-**, *f.*, part; (4) district; (11) section; (32) **in bonam partem accipiō**, take in good part.
particeps, 3, **particip-**, *adj. and subst. m.*, sharer in.
parvus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, small; **parvī**, of little worth.
pater, 3, **patr-**, *m.*, father.
patior, 3, **pass-**, *vb. dep.*, endure, permit, consent to.
paulō, *adv.*, somewhat, slightly.
penetrō, 1, *vb. tr.*, make one's way to, reach.
penitus, *adv.*, entirely, altogether, thoroughly; (2) exclusively.
per, *prep. with acc.*, by, through, by means of; (6) **per sē**, on his own merits.
per-cipiō, 3, **-cēp-**, **-cept-**, *vb. tr.*, (6) learn; (16) lay hold of, grasp; (23) derive.
peregrīnor, 1, *vb. dep.*, travel; (16) are our travelling companions.
peregrīnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, outlandish.
per-ficiō, 3, **-fēc-**, **-fect-**, *vb. tr.*, bring about, accomplish; (*with* ut) succeed in, contrive to; (28) carry a thing through.
per-fugium, 2, *n.*, haven.
perīculum, 2, *n.*, criminal prosecution; (23) danger.
per-multus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, very many.
per-noctō, 1, *vb. intr.*, pass the night; (16) are our bedfellows.
per-sequor, 3, **-secūt-**, *vb. dep.*, follow up steadily, pursue.
persōna, 1, *f.*, dramatic mask; (3) type.
per-tineō, 2, **-tinu-**, —, *vb. intr.*, reach to; (2) *with* ad, conduce to; (30) be in touch with.
per-veniō, 4, **-vēn-**, **-vent-**, *vb. intr.*, attain to, reach.
petō, 3, **petīv-**, **petīt-**, *vb. tr.*, seek, ask for.
philosophus, 2, *m.*, philosopher.
praedicātiō, 3, **praedicātiōn-**, *f.*, advertisement.
pila, 1, *f.*, ball, game of ball.
pinguis, 3, *adj.*, clumsy.
Pius, 1 *and* 2, *adj.* (**Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius**), used as surname to son of Q. Metellus Numidicus, because his filial piety saved his father from exile in 99.
plēnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, full.
Plōtius, **L.**, a Rhetorician, famous as the first who taught Latin oratory instead of the stereotyped Greek system. Flourished during Cicero's youth.
poēta, 1, *m.*, poet.
poliō, 4, *vb. tr.*, finish, polish.
Pompeius, 2, **Cnaeus (Magnus)**, born 106 B.C., Consul in 70 B.C.; formed with Caesar and Crassus the Triumvirate of 60 B.C. He was killed in 48 B.C. by order of the King of Egypt,

whither he was endeavouring to escape after the battle of Pharsalia.

Pontus, 2, (*a*) Black Sea; (*b*) kingdom of Mithridates, south of the Black Sea.

populus, 2, *m.*, nation, people.

possum, *irreg. vb. intr.*, **potuī**, —, am able.

post, (1) *adv.*, (2) *prep. with acc.*, (1) afterwards; (2) after.

post-eā, *adv.*, from that time, afterwards, later on.

posteritās, 3, **posteritāt-**, *f.*, time to come, future.

[**posterus**], 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, future; **posterum** (*neut. used as subst.*), the future.

potius, *adv. comp.*, rather; **potius quam**, rather than.

prae, *prep. with abl.*, in front of, before.

praebeō, 2, *vb. tr.*, afford.

praeceptum, 2, *n.*, rule; *pl.* instruction.

prae-clārus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, noble; (15) **nesciō quid praeclārum**, a certain loftiness.

praecō, 3, **praecōn-**, *m.*, herald.

praecōnium, 2, *n.*, heralding, public commendation.

praedicātiō, 3, **praedicātiōn-**, *f.*, advertisement.

prae-dicō, 1, *vb. tr.*, proclaim; (20) **praedicārī dē sē volunt**, they like to have themselves talked about.

prae-ditus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, *used with abl.*, possessed of.

praemium, 2, *n.*, reward; (5) marks of distinction, public compliments.

prae-sentiō, 4, **-sens-**, **-sens-**, *vb. tr.*, look forward into, cherish expectancy.

praesertim, *adv.*, especially; (19) and that too, although ... (**praesertim cum**).

praeter, *prep. with acc.*, beyond, besides, with exception of.

praeter-eā, *adv.*, beyond this, besides.

praeteritus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, past (*part. of* **praetereō**, *used as adj.*).

praetextātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, dressed in the garb of boyhood (**praetextus**, *part. of* **praetexō**, furnish with a border or fringe).

praetor, 3, **praetōr-**, *m.*, Roman praetor, magistrate, dispenser of justice.

prīmum, *adv.*, first; **ut prīmum**, so soon as.

prīmus, 1 *and* 2, *adj. sup.*, first.

princeps, 3, **princip-**, *m.*, chief, guide; (*with* **ad**) foremost in.

prō, *prep. with abl.*, (*a*) on behalf of; (*b*) as, in place of; (11) in capacity of, acting as; (32) in accordance with.

pro-avus, 2, *m.*, ancestor, great-grandfather.

probō, 1, *vb. tr.*, approve; (*pass.*) win commendation, find favour.

prōdō, 3, **-did-**, **-dit-**, *vb. tr.*, hand down.

profectō, *adv.*, assuredly, surely.

prō-ferō, **-ferre**, **-tul-**, **-lāt-**, *vb. tr. irreg.*, bring forth.

professiō, 3, **professiōn-**, *f.*, registration.

pro-ficiscor, 3, **-fect-**, *vb. dep.*, start; (1) **profectus ab**, due to.

pro-fiteor, 2, **-fess-**, *vb. dep.*, (7) register one's name.

prōflīgātus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, unprincipled, abandoned.
prope, *adv.*, almost.
prō-pōnō, 3, -posu-, -posit-, *vb. tr. with dat. of reflex. pron.*, set before (oneself).
propter, *prep. with acc.*, on account of.
propter-eā, *adv.*, on that account; **propter eā quod**, because, for the reason that.
prōvincia, 1, *f.*, province.
proximus, *adj. superl.*, nearest (to present *time*; hence), last, most recent; nearest, next (*place*).
publicus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, public; (8) official.
pudet, 2, *impers. vb.*, pudu-, pudit- (*with acc. of person. Noun clause, or genitive noun, to denote reason*), (*lit.*) it causes shame, one is ashamed that.
pudor, 3, pudōr-, *m.*, sense of honour.
puer, 2, *m.*, boy; (4) **ex puerīs excēdere**, leave boyhood behind.
puerīlis, 3, *adj.*, proper to boyhood, of boyhood.
pueritia, 1, *f.*, boyhood.
pugna, 1, *f.*, battle.
pugnō, 1, *vb. intr.*, contend.
putō, 1, *vb. tr.*, consider.

Q., Quintus, 2.
quaerō, 3, quaesīv-, quaesīt-, *vb. tr.*, ask for, ask, seek.
quaesō, quaesīv- (*no supine*), *vb. tr.*, beg.
quaestiō, 3, quaestiōn-, *f.*, inquiry; (3) **quaestiō lēgitima**, statutory commission.
quaestor, 3, quaestōr-, *m.*, Roman magistrate, finance officer.
quam, *adv.*, than, (*after compar.*) how.
quam-diū, *adv.*, as long as.
quantum, *adv.*, so far as, as much as.
quantus, 1 *and* 2, *pronom. adj.*, how much, how great.
quantus-cumque, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, how great soever, however great, of whatsoever degree.
quā-rē, *adv.*, wherefore.
quasi, *adv.*, as though, as it were, so to speak.
-que, *conj. enclit.*, and; **que . . . que**, both . . . and.
quem ad modum, *adv.*; *see* modus.
quī, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who; (*with subj.*) since he (=cum is, *causal*).
quī, quae, quod, *interr. adj.*, which? what?
quia, *conj.*, because.
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam (*adj.* quoddam), *pron. indef.*, a certain; (used to mark the speaker's point of view) what I may call . . .
quidem, *adv.*, indeed. *For use with negative see* nē.
quis, quis, quid, *pron. interr.*, who? which? what? *acc. used as adv.* **quid?** calls attention to question following; **quid est quod**, what grounds are there for . . . ?
quis, qua, quid, *pron. indef.*, any one—or thing, some one—or thing.
quis-piam, quaepiam, quidpiam *or* **quippiam** (*adj.* quodpiam), *pron. indef.*, any one—or thing, some one—or thing.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam *or* quidquam, *pron. indef.*, any one, anything (restricted to sentences with actual or implied negative).

quis-que, quaeque, quidque, *or* quicque (*adj.* quodque), *pron. indef.*, each, every (*used with superl. adj.* = all the, *followed by pl.*).

quō, *adv.*, whither.

quo-ad, *conj.*, as far as, until; (1) quoad longissimē, as far as ever.

quod, *conj.*, because; quod sī, but if.

quondam, *adv.*, formerly, once.

quoniam, *adv.*, since.

quoque, *adv.*, also, too.

quotiens, *adv.*, as often as, how often!

ratiō, 3, ratiōn-, *f.*, (1) *a*, theoretical grasp; *b*, systematic study; (15) mastery of first principles; (18) way, means.

recens, 3, -cent-, *adj.*, recent, of late occurrence.

recipiō, 3, -cēp-, -cept-, *vb. tr.*, (5) admit (to one's society).

recolō, 3, -colu-, -cult-, *vb. tr.*, pursue again, renew one's ardour for.

recordor, 1, *vb. tr. dep.*, recall.

reficiō, 3, -fēc-, -fect-, *vb. intr.*, refresh, restore.

Rēgīnī, people of Rhēgium, South Italy.

regiō, 3, regiōn-, *f.*, (21) situation; (23) divisions; (29) bounds.

rēgius, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, royal; (21) on the part of the king.

re-iciō, 3, -iēc-, -iect-, *vb. tr.*, reject.

re-laxō, 1, *vb. tr.*, refresh.

re-ligiō, 3, re-ligiōn-, *f.*, conscientiousness.

re-linquō, 3, -līqu-, -lict-, *vb. tr.*, leave.

remissiō, 3, remissiōn-, *f.*, relaxation.

re-petō, 3, -petīv-, -petīt-, *vb. tr.*, begin (absolute use); (1) fructum repetere, claim interest; (19) demand.

re-prehendō, 3, -prehend-, -prehens-, *vb. tr.*, censure.

repudiō, 1, *vb. tr.*, reject.

re-quiēs, 3 *and* 5, re-quiēt-, *f.*, rest.

re-quīrō, 3, -quīsiv-, -quīsīt-, *vb. tr.*, demand.

rēs, 5, *f.*, (1) art, matter; (3) case; (12) topics; (13) business; (19) war, campaign; (25) property.

re-signō, 1, *vb. tr.*, destroy (cf. *break* a seal).

re-spiciō, 3, -spex-, -spect-, *vb. tr.*, review.

re-spondeō, 2, -spond-, -spons-, *vb. tr.*, make answer.

re-tardō, 1, *vb. tr.*, make late.

reus, *adj.*, defendant.

re-vincō, 3, -vīc-, -vict-, *vb. tr.*, refute.

re-vocō, 1, *vb. tr.*, (*pass.*) win a recall.

rīdiculus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, grotesque, absurd.

Rōma, 1, Rome.

Roscius, 2, a famous comic actor at Rome, contemporary with the famous tragic actor Aesopus. He was raised to senatorial rank. Died 62 B.C.

Rudīnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, *from* Rudiae, a town in Calabria, birthplace of the poet Ennius (q.v.).

rusticor, 1, *vb. dep.*, be in the country.
rusticus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, mere countryman.

saepe, *adv.*, often.
Salamīniī, 2, *m. pl.*, *adj. from* Salamīs, a city of Cyprus.
salūs, 3, salūt-, *f.*, health (good), security; (27) well-being.
sanctus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, upright; (18) sacred.
sānē, *adv.*, truly; (23) incontestably, beyond dispute, you must own.
sapiens, 3, sapient-, *adj.*, sage, wise; also used as surname of Laelius.
satis, *adv.*, sufficiently, fairly.
saxum, 2, *n.*, rock.
scaenicus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, histrionic.
scī-licet, *adv.*, (ironical) of course, to be sure.
sciō, 4, *vb. tr.*, know.
Scīpiō, 3, Scīpiōn-; *see* Āfricānus.
scrībō, 3, scrips-, script-, *vb. tr.*, write, compose, enroll.
scriptor, 3, scriptōr-, *m.*, writer.
sē, 3*rd pers. reflex. pron.*, self (himself, &c.).
sēcum, *abl. of* sē, *with prep.* cum, *suffixed*, with himself.
secundus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, favourable; rēs secundae, prosperity.
sed, *conj.*, but, yet.
sēdēs, 3, sēd-, *f.*, seat.
sēdulitās, 3, sēdulitāt-, *f.*, officiousness.
sē-gregō, 1, *vb. tr.*, remove, take away from.
semper, *adv.*, always.
sempiternus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, undying.
senectūs, 3, senectūt-, *f.*, old age, advancing years.
senex, 3, sen-, *m.*, old man; (16) ille senex, that worthy ancient.
sensus, 4, *m.*, appreciation, taste; (30) perception.
sententia, 1, *f.*, emotion, thought.
sentiō, 4, sens-, sens-, *vb. tr.*, feel, realize.
sepulcrum, 2, *n.*, burial-place, tomb.
sermō, 3, sermōn-, *m.*, conversation, language.
servō, 1, *vb. tr.*, rescue (from conviction in a criminal suit).
sevērus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, stern, upright.
sexāgintā, *adj. num. indecl.*, sixty.
sī, *conj.*, if.
sīc, *adv.*, thus, so, in such a manner.
Sicilia, Sicily.
Sīgēum, burial-place (reputed) of many heroes of the *Iliad*; in the Troad, north-west promontory of Asia Minor.
Silvānus, 2, *m.*, M. Plautius, Tribune 89 B.C., and joint author with Carbo of Lex Plautia Papiria.
simpliciter, *adv.*, without embellishment.
simul, *adv.*, at the same time.
simulācrum, 2, *n.*, copy.
simulō, 1, *vb. tr.*, pretend.
sine, *prep. with abl.*, without.
singulāris, 3, *adj.*, extraordinary, matchless, incomparable.

sinō, 3, sīv-, sit-, *vb. tr.*, allow (orig. lay down; cf. pō-sinō = pōnō).

situs, *part. of* sinō, situated; situm est in mē, it rests with me.

sī-ve, *conj.*, or if; sīve . . . sīve, whether, or if.

Smyrnaeī, 2, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of Smyrna, a city on west coast of Asia Minor.

sōlācium, 2, *n.*, comfort, consolation.

soleō, 2, —, solit-, *vb. semi-dep.*, be accustomed.

sōlitūdō, 3, sōlitūdin-, *f.*, desolate place.

sōlum, *adv.*, only.

sōlus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, alone.

somnus, 2, *m.*, slumbers.

sonō, 1, sonu-, sonit-, *vb. tr.*, sound; *with neut. acc.* a thing has a certain ring about it.

spargō, 3, spars-, spars-, *vb. tr.*, scatter.

spatium, 2, *n.*, space, course; (29) span.

spērō, 1, *vb. tr.*, hope.

spēs, 5, *f.*, hope.

spīritus, 2. *m.*, breath; (*with* dūcere) draw breath.

statim, *adv.*, immediately, straightway.

statua, 1, *f.*, statue.

stimulus, 2, *m.*, goad; (29) spur.

strepitus, 4, *m.*, din.

studeō, 2, studu-, —, *vb. tr. and intr.*, be eager.

studiōsē, *adv.*, anxiously.

studium, 2, *n.*, zeal; *pl.*, enthusiasm for; (3) learned preoccupation.

suādeō, 2, suās-, suās-, *vb. tr.*, convince.

sub-iciō, 3, -iēc-, -iect-, *vb. tr.*, thrust up from below.

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius, Consul 88 B.C. and Dictator 81–79 B.C., during which years he revised the constitution, establishing the Standing Courts, under one of which Archias was tried. Sulla's military exploits include help given to Marius in the Jugurthine and Cimbrian campaigns, the completion of the Social (or Italian) War, and victory in the First Mithridatic War, 88–84 B.C. He is notorious also for the terrible proscriptions of 83–1; died in 78 B.C.

sum, esse, fu-, fut-, be.

summus, 1 *and* 2, *superl. adj.* (*positive* superus), highest; (6) chief; (3) most distinguished; (13) of greatest importance.

sūmō, 3, sumps-, sumpt-, *vb. tr.*, (13) appropriate.

superō, 1, *vb. tr.*, outstrip.

superus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, (*compar.*) superior, (*superl.*) summus, upper, higher, former, elder.

suppeditō, 1, *vb. tr.*, supply; (12) he supplies us with the means of (ubĭ *with subj.*).

sup-petō, 3, -peti-, -petīt-, *vb. tr. and intr.* (*pass. of* suppeditō), be supplied; (12) suppetere nōbis potest, we can find ready to hand.

sus-censeō, 2. *vb. intr.*, be angry with.

sus-cipiō, 3, -cēp-, -cept-, *vb. tr.*, resolve upon.

suus, *pron. poss., 3rd pers.*, his, &c.

tabula, 1, *f.*, document ; *pl.*, municipal records.
tabulārium, 2, *n.*, record office.
taceō, 2, *vb. intr.*, say nothing.
tam, *adv.*, so.
tamen, *adv.*, however, notwithstanding.
tandem, *adv.*, pray (*interr.*), at last.
tantum, *adv.*, so much ; **tantum modo**, only, merely.
tantus, *adj.*, so great, so much ; **tantō opere**, to such an extent.
Tarentīnī, 2, *m. pl.*, inhabitants of Tarentum, Greek colony in South Italy.
tēlum, 2, *n.*, weapon, dart, shaft.
tempestīvus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, long-drawn.
templum, 2, *n.*, sanctuary.
tempus, 3, **tempor-**, *n.*, time ; (12) hour of peril ; (18) **ex tempore**, without previous preparation.
tenebrae, 1, *f. pl.*, obscurity.
Tenedus *or* **Tenedos**, island off the coast of Troas, northwest of Asia Minor. The battle here referred to took place in 73 B.C.
teneō, 2, **tenu-**, —, *vb. tr.*, hold.
terminō, 1, *vb. tr.*, set a limit to, end.
terra, 1, *f.*, earth.
testāmentum, 2, *n.*, will.
testimōnium, 2, *n.*, certificate ; (31) evidence.
Themistoclēs, the leading statesman at Athens at the time of the invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. by Xerxes, King of Persia ; his foresight, in inducing the Athenians to create a navy, led to the victory at Salamis of the allied Greek fleet over the Persian fleet. He was subsequently banished from Athens. Died in Persia 449 B.C.
Theophanēs, a Greek from Lesbos, who wrote the history of Pompey's campaigns. He came to Rome in the year when this speech was delivered. A faithful adherent of Pompey till the latter's death in 49 ; after which Caesar allowed him to return to Italy.
togātus, *adj.*, wearing the toga, in the garb of peace.
tollō, 3, **sustul-**, **sublāt-**, *vb. tr.*, exalt.
tot, *adj. num. indecl.*, so many.
totiens, *adv. num.*, so often.
tōtus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, whole.
tractō, 1, *vb. tr.*, draw about ; (3) represent on the stage.
trahō, 3, **trax-**, **tract-**, *vb. tr.*, draw, attract.
tranquillitās, 3, **tranquillitāt-**, *f.*, peaceful condition.
tribuō, 3, **tribu-**, **tribūt-**, *vb. tr.*, grant ; (13) assign.
triumphus, 2, *m.*, triumphal march.
tropaeum, 2, *n.*, trophy.
tū, *2nd pers. pron.*, thou, you.
tum, *adv.*, at that time, then.
tumulus, 2, *m.*, funeral mound.
tuus, 1 *and* 2, *pron. poss.*, thy, your.

ubĭ, *conj. rel. and interr.*, where.
ultimus, 1 *and* 2, *adj. superl.*, most distant (either of space or time), earliest.

umquam, *adv.*, ever, at any time.
ūniversus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, whole, entire; (28) general.
ūnus, 1 *and* 2, *adj. num.*, one, sole.
urbs, 3, **urb-**, *f.*, city, freq. Rome.
usque, *adv.*, all the way to (*strengthens the adverb with which it is used*); (1) **inde usque**, right from that point; (26) **usque eō**, to such a degree.
ut, *adv. and conj.*, (*a*) *adv.*, how, as, when; **ut prīmum**, so soon as . . .; (*b*) *conj.*, *consecut. or final*, that, in order that.
ūtor, 3, **ūtī**, **ūsus**, *vb. dep.*, use, employ, have recourse to.

valeō, 2, *vb. intr.*, prevail, (*with* **ad**) avail to produce; (18) **poēta nātūrā valet**, the poet's force is in his natural gifts.
vallō, 1, *vb. tr.*, fortify.
varietās, 3, **varietāt-**, *f.*, wide range; (21) **in multā varietāte**, under greatly varying conditions.
vehementer, *adv.*, zealously.
vel, *conj. and adv.*, (*a*) or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or; (*b*) *adv.*, even.
vendō, 3, **vendid-**, **vendit-**, *vb. tr.*, sell.
venia, 1, *f.*, indulgence.
veniō, 4, **vēn-**, **vent-**, *vb. intr.*, come.
venustās, **venustāt-**, *f.*, physical grace.
verbum, 2, *n.*, word.
vērē, *adv.*, truly.
vērō, *adv.*, in fact.
versor, 1, *vb. dep.*, be experienced in; (11) have a share in; (21) be carried on.
versus, 4, *m.*, verse; *pl.*, poetry.
vērum, *conj.*, but, truly.
voster, 2, **vostr-**, *pron. poss.*, your.
vetus, 3, *adj.*, **veter-**, ancient.
vetustās, 3, **vetustāt-**, *f.*, antiquity; (31) long fidelity.
videō, 2, **vīd-**, **vīs-**, *vb. tr.*, see.
videor, 2, **vīs-**, *vb. intr.*, seem, appear to be.
vigilia, 1, *f.*, wakefulness; *pl.*, wakeful nights.
vinculum, 2, *n.*, chain, link.
vindicō, 1, *vb. tr.*, claim.
violō, 1, *vb. tr.*, outrage.
vir, 2, *m.*, man, hero; (8) gentleman.
virtūs, 3, **virtūt-**, *f.*, (5) worth, virtue, valour; (29) high instinct.
vīs, 3, **vīr-**, *f.*, strength; *pl.*, powerful working.
vīta, 1, *f.*, life.
vīvō, 3, **vix-**, **vict-**, *vb. intr.*, live; (6) **vīvō cum**, visit at the house of.
vīvus, 1 *and* 2, *adj.*, living.
volō, **velle**, **volu-**, —, *vb. tr. and intr.*, wish.
voluntās, 3, **voluntāt-**, *f.*, deliberate choice.
voluptās, 3, **voluptāt-**, *f.*, enjoyment.
vōs, *gen.*, **vestrī** *or* **vestrūm**, *pers. pron.*, you.
vox, 3, **vōc-**, *f.*, voice.

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